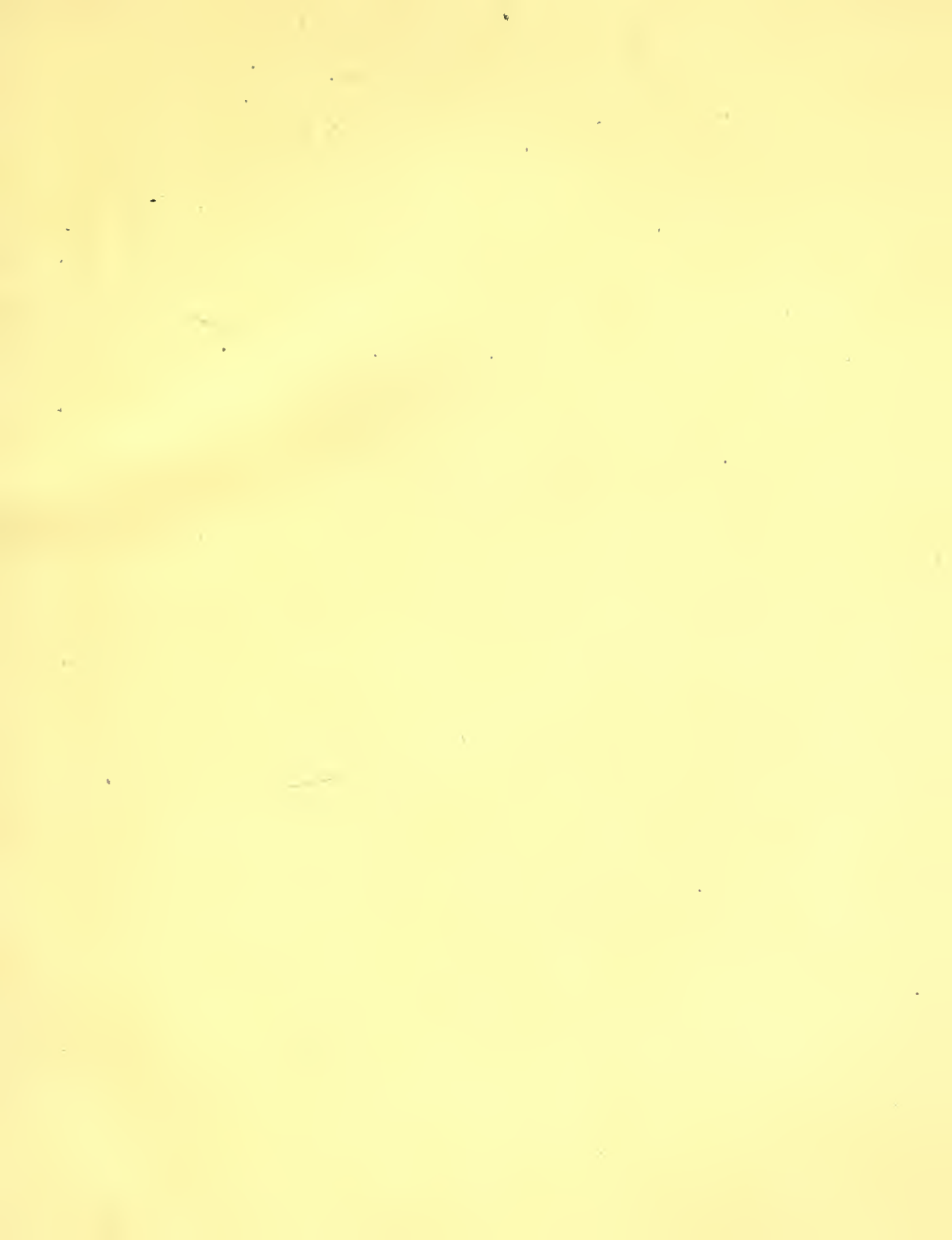


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SPECIMENS
OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE,
&c. &c.



SPECIMENS
OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

AND
Ancient Buildings in England;

COMPRISED IN
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY VIEWS,

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY
JOHN CARTER, F.S.A.

DRAUGHTSMAN TO THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY; AUTHOR
OF SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT SCULPTURE AND PAINTING;
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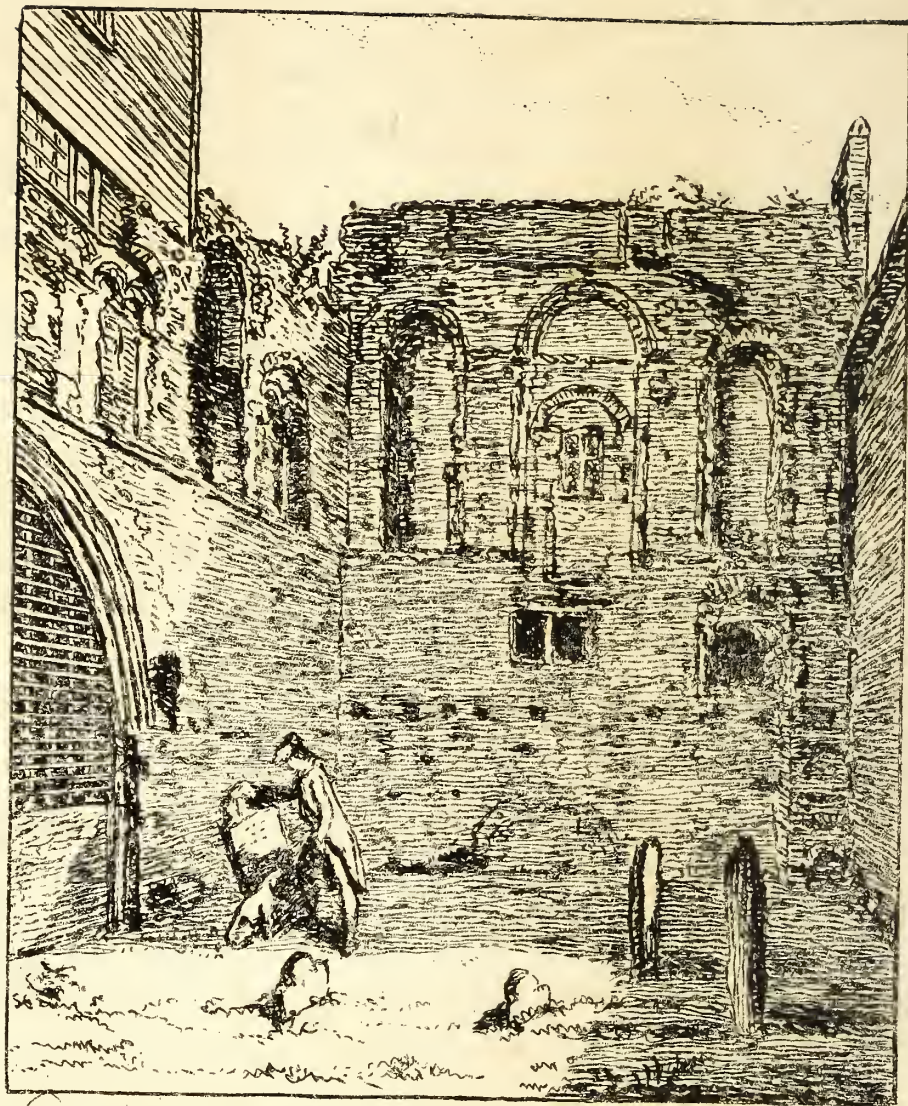
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View of the remains of the south transept of S.^t Bartholomew's
the Great, Smithfield.

Sketched 1781 Engraved & Pub.^d April 1st 1786 by J. Carter Wood S.^t West.

SPECIMENS
OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF THE SOUTH
TRANSEPT OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S THE
GREAT, SMITHFIELD.

THIS church is now only the choir of the ancient building, and in it are the remains of the old architecture; many columns and round arches with part of the cloisters are still preserved in a neighbouring stable. This was a conventual church belonging to a priory of black canons, founded in 1102 by one Rahere, minstrel or jester to Henry I. who quitted his

profligate life and became the first prior of his own foundation ; legend relates, that he had a most horrible dream, from which he was relieved by St. Bartholomew himself, who directed him to found this house and dedicate it to him. Here is a handsome monument of the founder with an angel at his feet, and two canons with great hoods kneeling on each side. St. Bartholomew's Hospital will ever be a monument of Rahere, for from him it took its origin.

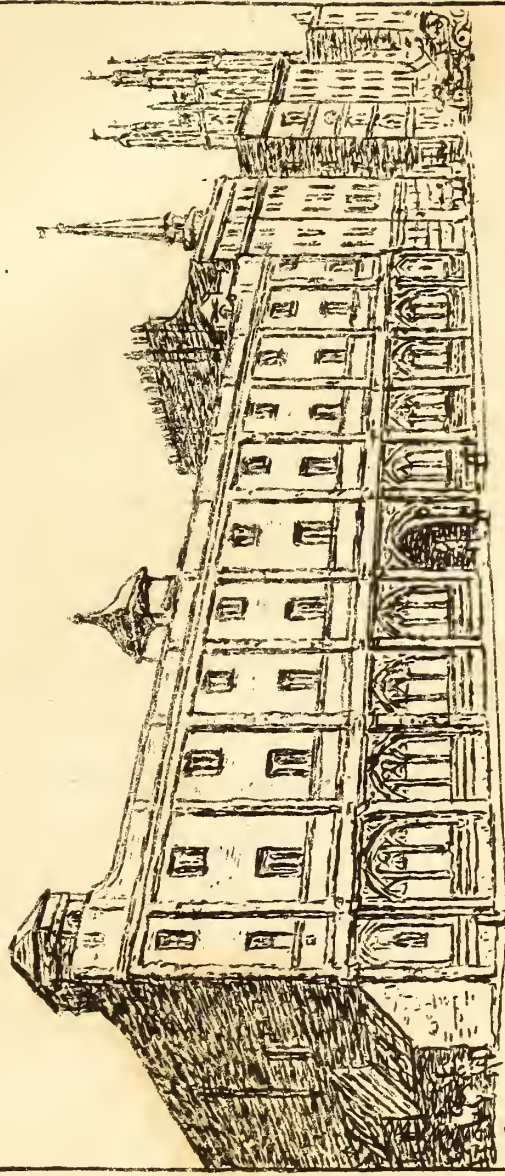
The various buildings of this priory must have been very noble and extensive, and there remains at present the south transept, the choir, and west door of the south side aisle of the nave of the church ; the east side of the cloister, chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, the crypt under it, and various parts of less account. The choir now serves for the parish church, and is of Saxon work. As there are

but few vestiges of their art to be met with in the metropolis, these remains become interesting ; and it was within these forty years that a design was set on foot to pull down the whole of the fabric, but the laudable and spirited exertions of some of the inhabitants saved it, at that time, from the fate of modern architectural innovation.* The columns stand on a sub-plinth, the capitals have breaks at their angles and several sweeping lines on their faces ; in the architraves of the arch are blockings.

* Since that period some repairs have been made to the interior of the church by —— Hardwick, Esq. F.A.S. architect, with much ingenuity and skill, whereby a permanency is given to this curious and ancient building.

NORTH-EAST VIEW OF LEADENHALL,
LONDON.

This ancient manor takes its name from a large, plain building, inhabited, about the year 1309, by Sir Hugh Nevill, Knight; in 1384 it belonged to Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford; in 1408 it became the property of the munificent Whittington, who presented it to the mayor and commonalty of London. In 1419, Sir Simon Eyre, citizen and draper, erected here a public granary, built with stone in its present form; this was to be what the French call a 'grenier d'abondance,' to be always filled with corn, and designed as a preservative against famine; the intent was hap-



North east view of Leaden-hall, London.

Sketch'd 1785 Engrav'd & Publ'd Jan^y 1791^t by J. Carter Hamilton's
Hyde Park Corner.



pily answered in distressful seasons. This and other of the city granaries seem, at first, to have been under the care of the mayors, but in Henry the Eighth's time regular surveyors were appointed. He also built a chapel within the square; this he intended to apply to the uses of a foundation for a warden, six secular priests, six clerks, and two choristers, and, besides, three schoolmasters; for this purpose he left three thousand marks to the Drapers' company to fulfil his intention; this was never executed; but in 1465 a fraternity of sixty priests, some of whom were to perform divine service every market day to such as frequented the market, was founded by three priests—William Rouse, John Risby, and Thomas Ashby.

Leadenhall-street had the good fortune to escape tolerably well in the great fire; the house was used for many other purposes, for

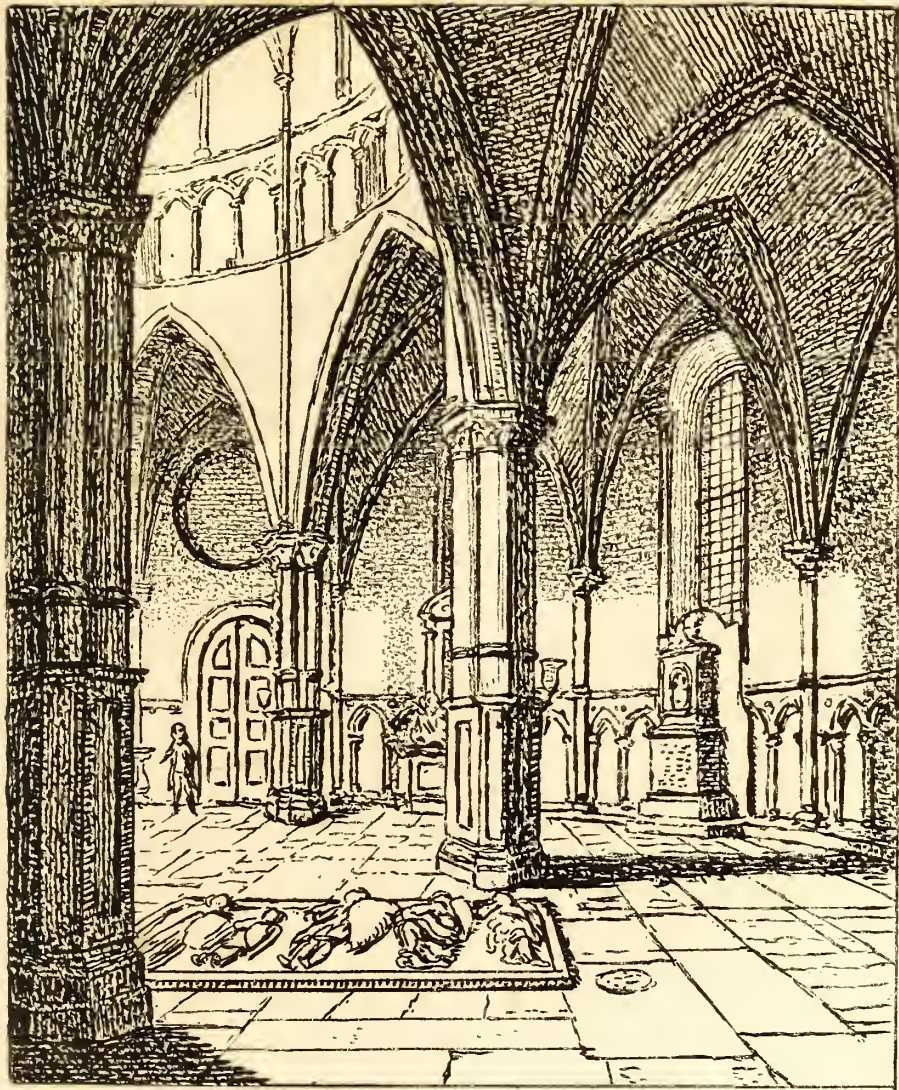
keeping the artillery and other arms of the city ; preparations for any triumph or pageantry in the city were made here ; from its strength it was considered the chief fortress within the city, in case of popular tumults, and also as the place from which doles, largesses, or pious alms, were to be distributed. Here, in 1546, while Henry VIII. lay putrefying in state, Heath, Bishop of Winchester, his almoner, distributed great sums of money, during twelve days, to the poor of the city. The same was done at Westminster.

The market here is of great antiquity ; considerable as it is at present, it is far inferior to what it has been, by reason of the number of other markets that have been established. Still it is the wonder of foreigners, who do not duly consider the carnivorous nation to which it belongs.

The slaughter made of horned cattle, for the support of the metropolis, is evinced by the multitudes of hides exposed to sale in the Great Court of Leadenhall, which is the present market for that article.

WEST VIEW IN THE CIRCULAR PART OF
THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

This church was founded by the Templars in the reign of Henry II. upon the model of the Holy Sepulchre, and was consecrated, 1195, by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem; the entrance is through a door with a Norman arch; within, the form is circular, supported by six round arches each resting on four round pillars, bound together by a fascia. Above each arch is a window with a rounded top, with a gallery and rich Saxon arches intersecting each other; on the outside of the pillars is a considerable space, preserving the circular form. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters meeting in pointed arches at top, and over each pillar a grotesque head. The part



West view in the circular part of the Temple church Fleet street.

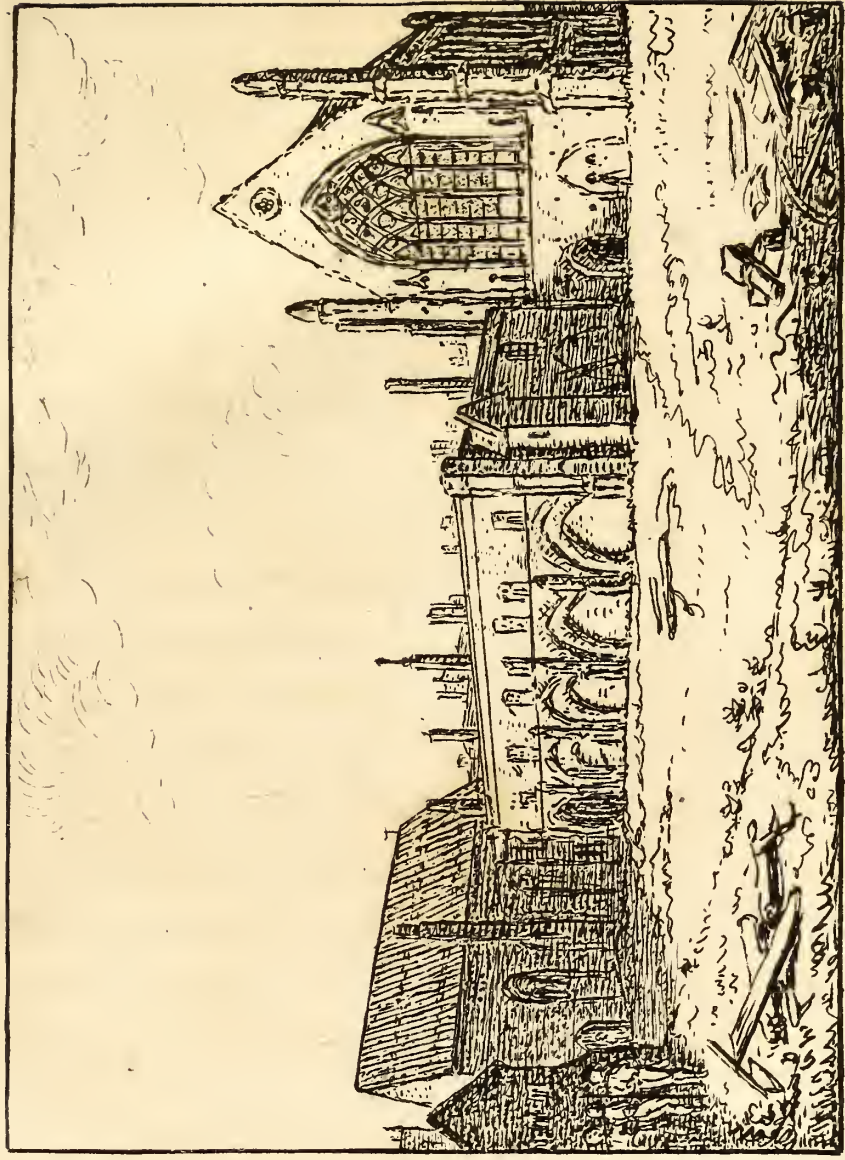
Sketch'd 1779. Engraved & Pub.^d April 1st 1786. by J. Carter Wood S.^r West.

used for divine service is four pillars in length, three are clustered, and are extremely light and airy; the ribs from them are, however, very plain, and make but one intersection in each vault, the intervals being filled, on the north, south, and east walls, by lance-shaped, pyramidal windows with isolated columns, give an incredible lightness to the structure.

The altar-piece is Corinthian, and very heavy, the pulpit below is richly carved.

GENERAL NORTH-EAST VIEW OF ELY
PALACE, HOLBORN.

In the reign of King Henry the Eighth, anno 1531, at this house, and probably in the hall, eleven gentlemen of the law gave a most splendid entertainment on being promoted to the dignity of the coif; it lasted five days; there were present, the king and queen, foreign ministers lord mayor, judges, master of the rolls, aldermen of the city, masters in chancery, serjeants at law, principal merchants of London, together with many knights and esquires, and a certain number of citizens belonging to the chief companies of the city; part of the bill of fare and the prices of the provi-



General north east view of Ely palace, Holborn.

Drawing 76, Engraving & Published Jan^y 1786, by J. Carter Wood S^r West.



sions are preserved, and printed at large in Maitland's History of London, whereby it appears, that, at that time, the carcase of a large ox was bought for twenty-four shillings; a hog at three and eight-pence; a calf for two shillings and eight-pence; pigs at six-pence each; fowls at two-pence each, and pigeons at ten-pence the dozen; all these articles, considering the occasion, and the quality of the persons entertained, were, undoubtedly, the best of their kind.

In the year 1633, the committee sat here for the management of the grand mask given by the gentlemen of the four Inns of Court to Charles I. and his queen, on the return of that prince from his progress into Scotland; and from hence on Candlemas-day in the evening, the maskers, musicians, and all others concerned, set out through Chancery-lane, to Whitehall; the particulars of this mask are

mentioned in the description of London and its environs. It is said to have cost twenty-one thousand pounds, and to have exceeded every thing of that kind ever seen in England; the queen was so pleased with this sight that it was soon afterwards repeated.

The buildings of this house have undergone many alterations, repairs, and additions, as appears both by the different stiles of architecture, and the various materials with which they are patched; by whom these were done is now here mentioned, except in the life of Bishop Andrews, in Bentham's History of Ely, where it is said that that bishop laid out two thousand pounds in the repair of Ely House, Holborn, Ely Palace, Downham Hall, and Wisbeach Castle. This was between the years 1609 and 1619.

At length this House, after remaining in the see of Ely near 486 years, (during which time

there were forty-one bishops, six of whom died therein,) being much decayed by time and, on a survey, deemed incapable of further repair, and the lords of the treasury judging it a proper place for the erection of several public offices, an act of parliament was procured enabling the bishop to dispose of it under the following conditions; this act received the royal assent in June, 1772.

This house, together with all its appurtenances, to be conveyed and annexed to the imperial crown, reserving the right of Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, to the ancient walls and fences, circumscribing the tenements held by him by lease from the late bishop.

Six thousand five hundred pounds, by way of compensation, to be paid into the bank in the names of the following trustees, or the survivors or the survivor of them; namely, Edmund, Lord Bishop of Ely; Owen Salis-

bury Brereton, and Thomas Hunt, Esquires. Also a clear annuity of two hundred pounds to be settled on the bishop and his successors for ever, payable half-yearly by the receivers-general of the offices to be erected on the premises, and, in the mean time, by the receiver-general of the duty upon salt.

Out of the six thousand five hundred pounds, five thousand six hundred to be applied to the purchase of Clarendon, or Albemarle House, in Dover-street, Piccadilly; with divers other messuages and gardens, to be settled on the see of Ely, subjected to a reserve rent of eighteen pounds per annum; the remainder, as also three thousand pounds due from the representatives of the late bishop for dilapidations, to be paid into the hands of the trustees for the purpose of erecting a new mansion house for the Bishops of Ely, on the site of Albemarle House, according to a plan to be ap-

proved of by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons; this house to be called Ely House. Here, when finished, the bishop is to exercise his appellate jurisdiction as visitor of the University of Cambridge; and hither is transferred the payments of the reserved rents belonging to this see, directed to be paid at Ely House. Whilst the house is building these affairs to be transacted at any place within the cities of London and Westminster that the bishop shall appoint.

VIEW IN THE UNDERCROFT OF THE
CHAPEL OF ELY PALACE, HOLBORN.

Mr. Grose observes, Ely House, or as it was formerly called Ely's Inn, is the city mansion of the Bishop of Ely. Bishop of de Kirkeby, who died in the year 1290, bequeathed to his successors, a messuage and nine cottages situated in Holborn, which messuage became thenceforth the capital mansion of the Bishops of Ely. William de Luda, his immediate successor, purchased several other houses, and some lands adjoining; and at his death, which happened in the year 1298, left them to the bishops of that see, on condition that the person succeeding him, should, within three months after his confirmation, pay to his executor one thousand marks; he also gave by his will, two hundred



View in the Undercroft of the chapel of Ely palace, Holborn.

Drawn 1776. Engraved & Pub.^d Jan^y 1786. by J. Carter Wood Sc^r. West.

marks to purchase twenty marks a year for the maintenance of three chaplains, to pray for his soul, and the souls of the future Bishops of Ely, for ever, in their chapel at this house; he likewise left three houses for their habitation.

This estate was afterwards greatly increased by different purchases, so much, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the whole consisting of buildings, gardens, pastures, and inclosures, contained above twenty (Marshal says forty) acres of land, inclosed within a wall.

Bishop Richard Cox, at the pressing instance of Queen Elizabeth, leased the western part of the house, and all the great garden, and closes thereunto belonging, at a very small rent, to Christopher Hatton, Esq. afterwards high chancellor, and Lord Hatton, for the space of twenty-one years.

Hatton, being in possession, laid out a considerable sum of money in planting, building,

and other improvements, and made this a pretence for moving the queen to oblige the bishop to alienate it to him; this she requested both by speech and a very pressing letter. Cox, in an elegant Latin epistle, humbly suggested his refusal, concluding, that to a perpetual alienation of that, his house, his fearful conscience could never yield. Notwithstanding this, he was at last in a manner forced to mortgage to the queen for eighteen hundred pounds, that part included in the lease, which was, by her, conveyed to Hatton. This money Bishop Andrews was resolved to repay, but was prevented by his removal to Winchester. Bishop Wren afterwards tendered the money, commenced a suit, and obtained a sentence in the Court of Requests, but the Long Parliament, put a stop to the proceedings, and imprisoned the bishop. During his imprisonment the greatest part of the house was pulled down

and the garden built into tenements, to the value of several thousand pounds a year; and Ely House was reduced to a very dark and incommodious habitation, without any remains of its ancient splendour and magnificence, except the chapel and ancient hall; Hatton Garden, Kirby, Great, and Little, Charles, and Cross Streets, together with Hatton Wall, all standing on ground formerly belonging to this house.

After the revolution, a suit was instituted in chancery against the Lord Hatton, who availed himself of his privilege in parliament to avoid answering this bill; by this and other incidental delays, the suit was protracted, till the time of Bishop Patrick, who thought fit to put an end to it, between the years 1691 and 1727, by accepting a hundred pounds a year, to be settled on his see.

This house stands on the north side of Hol-

born, almost opposite to St. Andrew's Church ; the entrance is through a large gate-way, or porters' lodge, into a small paved court; on the right hand are some offices supported by a colonnade, and on the left a small garden, separated from the court by a brick wall ; in the front appears the venerable old hall, originally built with stone ; its roof is covered with lead ; adjoining to the west end are the chief lodging rooms, and other apartments.

To the north-west of the hall is a quadrangular cloister, its south side measuring 95, and its west 73 feet ; in the centre is a small garden ; the east side is at present shut up, and has been converted into a sort of lumber-room or cellar. Over these cloisters are lodging-rooms and galleries, where are several ancient windows, but not above two small pieces of painted glass, and those neither beautiful nor curious.

Adjoining to the north side of the cloister, in a field containing about an acre of ground, stands the chapel. The exact time when this chapel was built is not known; it is dedicated to St. Etheldreda, and is a right-angled parallelogram, in length ninety-one, and breadth thirty-nine feet, having at each angle an octagonal buttress or turret, crowned with a conical cap or pinnacle. The east window is large and handsome; on each side of it, as well as of those on the north front, are niches with pedestals for statues. The ornaments seem to have been carefully finished; but the whole building is at present greatly defaced by time and the weather; the inside is still very neat and seems to have been lately repaired.

The floor is about ten or twelve feet above the level of the ground, and is supported by eight strong chesnut posts, running from east to west, under the centre of the building. This

forms a souterrain or crypt, the size of the chapel, having six windows on the north, answering to as many niches on the south side. At present several of the windows are stopped up. The entrance to this place is through a small Gothic arch under the east window. It does not appear that there ever were any burials in or under the chapel.



North view in the inside of an ancient building, under
a house adjoining the pump at Aldgate.

Sketched 1784, Engraved & Pub^d. Jan^y. 1st. 1789, By J. Carter
Hamilton s^t. Hyde Park Corner. .

NORTH VIEW IN THE INSIDE OF AN ANCIENT BUILDING, UNDER A HOUSE, ADJOINING THE PUMP, AT ALDGATE.

Pennant says this is supposed to have been built by Prior Norman in the year 1108. Its dimensions are forty-eight, by sixteen, and it is built with square pieces of chalk. The arches are very elegant, supported by ribs which converge and meet on the capitals of the pillars, which are now buried in the earth, but are supposed to be covered with sixteen feet of soil. The whole addition of soil, since its foundation, is supposed to have been twenty-six feet; an amazing increase, which might almost occasion one to suspect it to have been the sub-chapel of some now lost church.

Ealdgate or Aldgate, which signifies Old-

gate, stands in the place where the wall forms an angle and takes a southerly direction, and terminated in a postern near Tower-Hill. It was one of the four principal gates ; the Roman road passed under it, so one must have existed on this site in the earliest times ; it was also one of the seven that had double doors, as was evident by the hinges which existed in the time of Stowe ; mention is made of it in the reign of Edgar, by the name of Ealdgate. In the fierce wars between King John and his barons, the latter entered the city through this gate and committed great ravages among the houses of the religious ; their chieftains repaired, or rather rebuilt, Aldgate after the Norman manner, and made use of stone brought from Caen, and a small brick called the Flanders tile, which probably has been often mistaken for Coman. This gate was of great strength and had a deep well within.

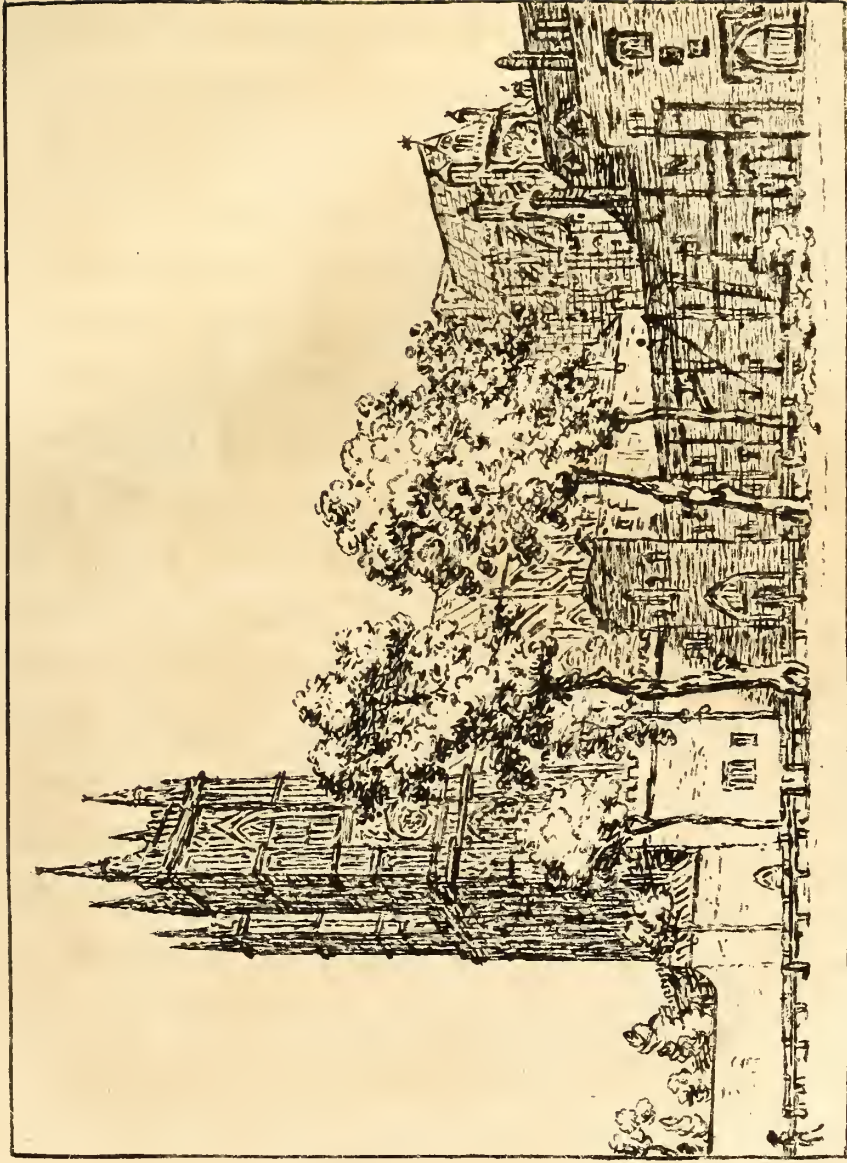
In 1471, the Bastard Falconbridge, at the head of five thousand riotous people, attacked the city on this side, won the gate, and forced a way in for a few of his forces ; but the portcullis being let down they were all slain ; the valiant alderman of the ward and the recorder, ordered it to be drawn up, and, sallying forth, defeated the Bastard with great slaughter. In 1606 this gate was taken down and rebuilt under the care of Martin Bond ; as a proof of its antiquity, many Roman coins were found among the foundations.

SOUTH VIEW OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY,
TAKEN FROM DEAN'S YARD.

The following account of this noble edifice, is by Brown Willis, Esq. the notes by Thomas Hearne, M.A.

A Benedictine* abbey, founded by Sebert King of the East Saxons, about A. D. 610. and dedicated by Mellitus the Bishop to St. Peter. It was re-edified by King Edward, A. D. 1066. and endowed at the dissolution with 347 *l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* per an. Dugd. 3977 *l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Speed. King Hen. 8. made it a bishop's see; but it continued so only nine years, and then became a collegiate church for a dean and secular canons, who have continued ever since, except for

* Tanner's Notitia Monastica, pag. 135.



South view of Westminster Abbey, taken from Deans Yard -
Engraved & Pub. by J. Carter, Hamilton St
Hyde Park Corner.

three years in Queen Mary's reign, during which time here was an abbat and benedictine monks re-established.

This abbey having by divine providence escaped the same sacrilegious hands that destroyed the others, and being reprieved from the all-destroying axes and hammers of Edward VI. as likewise the hands of the Duke of Somerset, who was then protector, and laid in rubbish the magnificent abbeys of Glastonbury and Reading, given to him at the dissolution, and had a design* to have done the like by this, had not 17 mannors of its revenues, three bishops palaces, two churches, the cloysters of St. Paul's, &c. pleaded its cause, and purchased its ransome. So that being still standing, we ought to look upon it as the most intire piece of building of this kind now to be seen in

* See Heylin's History of the Reformation.

England, and it will serve as a representation of what sumptuous structures the other abbeys were, and how much it would have been to the honour and grandeur of this nation to have employed them, like this, to religious uses.

This church having therefore providentially escaped, and so wise and effectual care having been taken for its future preservation, it would be proper for me in the next place to be very particular in giving a nice and distinct relation of every thing belonging to it that may be looked upon as material and fit to be taken notice of in a discourse of this nature ; but large accounts of it having been already published in Stowe, Weever, Keep, Newcourt, and the New Survey of London, I shall refer the reader to those accounts, and after premising a few things shall confine myself to the giving a list of its abbats, many of which are either omitted by those that have written before me, or, at

best are but very incorrectly mentioned by them.

The privileges belonging to this abbey being in some respects superior to those of others, it may not be amiss to mention some of them, viz. That* the abbat and convent should be free from all secular service, and have the power of electing a new abbat on the decease or surrender of the former; that no layman or clergyman shall claim any jurisdiction over them, but that they be under the immediate protection of the king, and free from military service; and that they and all belonging to them be exempt from all taxes, customs, suits or services whatsoever, whether ecclesiastical or temporal. They were † intrusted with the regalia for the coronation of our kings and queens, and had a place of necessary service on

* Monast. Angl. vol. i. p. 60. † Mon. West.

those days to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in their liberties.

The church is * built in the form of a cross, whose vault and side-aisles are supported by 48 pillars of grey marble, each distant from the other 8 feet, and from thence there is another row of lesser pillars double the number of the first, and of the same marble. The arches are turned in imitation of the Gothic way of building, dividing themselves into several squares, which compose a stately roof. Without the walls it appears in form of a cross. There is at the west end of the cross a buttress eastward, and another westward from the great window. On each of these buttresses is placed a pyramidal figure, and all these between two towers, each supported with a buttress. East-ward from the portico are two blank porches (admitting

* Survey of London, part ii. p. 496, 497.

of no entrance into the church) above which are four windows, above them a gallery, and higher a very spacious circular window. Westward from the cross are nine other buttresses on the north, and nine on the south side. Between each are two windows one above another. Besides those before mentioned, there are several adjacent buildings, wherein many have been interr'd. And first, on the south side towards the west end of the church is the great cloyster, forming a quadrangle by four ambulatories, whose arched roofs are supported and adorned with 72 marble pillars and pilasters, besides small ones adorning the blank apertures of the walls. There are also certain chapells situate between the cloysters, and so eastward round the altar, and westward to the north end of the cross aisle, the names whereof follow ;

St. Blase ;

St. Benedict ;

St. Edmund ;

St. Nicholas ;

St. Edward the Conf.

Hen. VII. Chapell.

St. Paul ;

St. Erasmus ;

St. John Baptist ;

St. John Evangelist ;

St. Michael ;

St. Andrew.

As to the ornaments of this magnificent pile, it was on the outside adorned with the statues of all those princes who contributed to the building. They were placed in niches cut in the said 18 buttresses between the cross aisle and west end of the church. The north end of the cross aisle was adorned with the figures of the twelve apostles, and some others to be seen higher, as big as the life, with many other ornaments, which time hath defaced. As to the inside, it is adorned with fine pillars and sumptuous arches, stately monuments and ancient tombs of princes, as well as of many of the most considerable of the nobility and gentry, and with

elegant and pertinent epitaphs in memory of the greatest wits and most accurate proficient in all kinds of learning. To these ornaments let us add the neatness of the choir, which is paved with black and white marble, having on the north 28 stalls, and on the south as many, and the west end 8, whence you ascend to the altar-piece, where the foot-pace for the communion-table is fine, paved in various figures with jasper, porphyry, lydian, touch, alabaster, and serpentine stones. We must not likewise omit the unparallel'd edifice situate at the east end, called the Virgin Mary's or Henry the Seventh's chapell, whose roof is flattish. The walls are outwardly adorned with 14 towers, which are curiously carved in imitation of Gothic arches, which are ornamentally enriched with portcullises, fleur de lis's, &c. The inside (accounted a pattern of ingenuity, and the admiration of all travellers, Leland and other learned antiquaries

calling this chapell *miraculum orbis*) is ascended to by three very spacious portals of solid brass, curiously adorned with various figures, &c. The body on the north and south sides is filled with stalls of fine carved wood. The floor is paved with large marble square slabs, and the building is in the nature of a cathedral with a nave and two side aisles. The roof is supported with 12 pillars and arches of the Gothic order, abounding with various carved figures, fruit, &c. At the west end is a spacious window, with much of its glass finely stained; besides which there are 13 others above, and as many below in the north and south aisles, painted with fleur de lis's, roses, and portcullisses crown'd, and another at the west end of each aisle. Under each of the said 13 upper windows are figures representing saints, martyrs, &c. placed in niches, and under them angels supporting imperial crowns. The roof is all of stone. As to the

dimensions of this chapell it is in length within 99 feet, breadth 66 feet, altitude 54 feet. The length of the whole church within the wall is 489 feet, breadth in the cross aisle from north to south 189 feet; length of the choir 152 feet, breadth at the west end 36. feet; height from the area to the roof within side 101 feet. The east and west sides of the cloyster each 135 feet, north and south sides in length 141 feet.

This church is likewise of special note and regard by reason of the consecration, inauguration and unction of our Kings of England, and is also greatly honoured by the glorious monuments of kings, and queens, and other eminent persons; an account of which having been several times published at large, I shall avoid repeating what hath been said on that occasion, and will proceed to treat of the Abbats.

ABBATS.

1. Silwardas * the first abbat.
2. Ordbrutius.
3. Alfwinus.
4. Alfgarus.†
5. Aldymerus.
6. Alfnodus.‡
7. Alfricus.§
8. St. Wilsinus, or Wulfinus,|| afterwards
Bishop of Shirburne.¶ He died anno 958.**
9. Alfwinus.††

* Monumenta Westm. p. 20. † Ibid. Vide item Repertorium Eccles. per Newcourt, vol. i. p. 713. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid. || Vide Histor. Angl. à cl. Fulmanno editas Oxoniæ, p. 45. uti etiam Repert. Eccl. ut supra. ¶ Lelandi Coll. T. II. p. 250. et Godwin de Præsulib. pag. 386. ** Godwin. loc. cit. †† Newcourt ibid.

10. Woldnotus,* or Wolfnod.†

11. Edwinus abbat in the time of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror.

12. Geffry.‡

13. Vitalis, or Vithelus,§ made abbat anno 1076. He died anno 1082. and lyeth buried in the south side of the great cloyster under a plain marble, on which was a brass plate with a Latin epitaph. He was succeeded by

14. Gislebertus,|| surnamed Crispin, alias Vion, the prior of this place. He died anno 1114, and was buried here with an inscription in Latin.

15. Herbertus (Almoner here) elected¶ abbat anno 1121. He founded Kilburn Abbey**

* Newcourt, *ibid.* † Lelandi Coll. T. III. p. 124. ‡ Newcourt, *ibid.* § Chronicon Saxonum, p. 183. || *Ibid.* p. 713. et Weever, p. 487. ¶ Angl. Sacr. tom. I. p. 298. ** Tanner's Notit. Mon. p. 141.

in the County of Middlesex, making it a cell to Westminster, and died anno 1139. He was succeeded by

16. Gervasius de Blois,* a bastard son of King Stephen and a monk here. He died anno 1160. and was buried in the great cloyster on the south-side under a large black marble stone, having formerly a Latin distich on it. Sim. Dunelm. tells us, that this Gervasius having spent the revenues of this place was removed from it by King Henry II. whereby way was made for his next successor

17. Laurence,† who obtained from Pope Alexander III. to him and his successors,‡ the privilege to use the mitre, ring, and gloves.

* Lelandi Coll. tom. III. p. 116. Weever's Fun. Monum. p. 486. † Lelandi Coll. tom. III. p. 41. Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 487. ‡ Cleop. A. 7.

He died anno 1167. and was buried near his predecessors, with some Latin verses on his tomb.

18. Walter,* Prior of Winchester, translated hither anno 1175 He died anno 1191. and was succeeded by

19. William Postard,† Prior of this place. He died anno 1201. and was succeeded by

20. Ralf Papillon,‡ whom I take to be the same with Radulfus de Arundel, who is said in the annals of Winchester§ to have been Prior of Hurley, and to have been elected Abbat of Westminster, anno 1200. in which year his predecessor Postard died according to the same annals. He was deposed anno 1214. and thereupon

* Lelandi Coll. tom. III. p. 48. Cleop. A. 7.

† Newcourt, vol. i. p. 714. ‡ Ibid. § Apud. Angl. Sacr. tom. I. p. 304.

21. William de Humeto* was elected. He died 14. Cal. of May anno 1223 and was succeeded by

22. Richard de Barking† prior of this place. After he had been abbat above 23 years, he died on the 23 Nov. anno 1246. and was buried in our Lady's chapell, and had a tomb of marble set up for him before the altar there, which was taken down in the time of Will. de Colchester, abbat here, by Fryer Combe a sacrist of this abbey, who laid a fair marble stone over him, with an epitaph in Latin inscribed in brass.

23. Richard de Crokesley‡ Archdeacon of Westminster was elected abbat 25 Mar. anno 1247. He died on, or before, 21 July anno 1258. Whereupon

* Newcourt, *ibid.* † Weever's *Fun. Mon.* p. 486. ‡ Cleop. A. 7. Newcourt, p. 715

24. Philip de Lewsham* was elected, who died before the first of Dec. following, and was succeeded by

25. Richard de Ware,† 15 Dec. 1258. He was consecrated at Rome, and brought thence workmen, and rich porphyry stones, with which he caused the floor to be laid anno 1260, still remaining in the area within the rails that encompass the high altar of the choir, and also caused the under part of Edward the Confessor's shrine to be inlayd with stone by the same workmen, both at his own charge. He was Lord Treasurer of England, and dying 2 Dec. anno 1283. was buried on the north-side of the said area (next to the tomb of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke) with a Latin epitaph on his tomb.

* Cleop. A. 7. Newcourt p. 715. † Ibid.
† Ibid. et Weever p. 485, 486.

26 Walter de Wenlock* succeeded 8 Dec. anno 1283. He was made Lord Treasurer, and after he had governed this monastery 24 years he died on the 25th of Dec. anno 1307. and was buried here with a Latin inscription on a brass plate on his tomb.

27 Richard de Kedyngton† succeeded, and had the king's letter to the pope for confirmation 23 Feb. 1307. He died anno 1315, and was succeeded by

28. William‡ de Curlington, or de Cartlington, who was elected 21st April, anno 1315. and died 13 Sept. anno 1333. He was succeeded by

29. Tho. de Henley,§ anno 1333. who died before 4 Nov. anno 1344. and was succeeded the same year by

* Weever's F. Mon. p. 486. See also Newcourt. † Newcourt, ibid. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid. p. 716.

30. Simon de Burcheston.* The king permitted him to study in the schools three years; 6 Aug. anno 1345. This abbey become voyd before 16 Sept. 1349. but whether by the death of this abbat, or otherwise, I have not yet learned.

31 Simon de Langham,† Monk of Westminster, was made the next abbat. He had his temporalities restored him on the said 16 Sep. 1349. He was afterwards elected Bishop of London, but before consecration thereunto ‡ he obtained Ely anno 1361. He was translated thence to Canterbury, 4 Nov. 1366. Afterwards he resigned his archbishoprick, and went to Avignon, where he was made Bishop Cardinal of Præneste by Pope Gregory II. and

* Newcourt, *ibid.* † Lelandi Coll. tom. II. p. 308, and tom. III p. 118. Newcourt, vol. i. p. 716. ‡ Godwin. de Præsulib. pag. 164, et 324.

died 22 July 1376. He was first of all buried there in the church of the Carthusians, which he had founded; but after three years his bones were taken up, and buried here (according to his own appointment in his life time) under an alabaster tomb with a Latin inscription round the verge. He was* very bountiful to this church, discharging a debt of 2200 marks, owing to his convent by some merchants, and paid other sums which particular monks did owe. He gave 400*l.* towards the finishing of the body of the church, books to the value of 830*l.* and copes, vestments, and other ornaments for the church worth 437*l.* At his death he bequeathed to them all his plate, priz'd at 2700*l.* and all his debts any way due, which amounted to 3954*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* He also sent to this monastery 1000 marks to buy 40 marks a year land to increase the portions of four

* Weever, pag. 480.

monks that should say mass daily for the souls of himself and his parents. The money he bestowed only upon this monastery one way or other is reckoned to be no less than 10,800*l*.

32. Nicholas de Litlington* succeeded anno 1361. After he had governed this monastery 25 years he died, and was buried in St. Blase's chapell, anno 1386. in the month of November with a Latin epitaph. He built from the foundation the hall and great chamber called the Jerusalem chamber, with the west and south side of the great cloyster. He also erected the granary, which is now the dormitory for the king's scholars, with the tower adjoining, and a water-mill for the use of the abbey.

33. Will. de Colchester† was elected abbat 12 Dec. 1386. He died anno 1421. and is said

* Weever, p. 487. † Pat. 10. Ric. II.
part 1.

to be interred under an ancient monument without inscription. He was succeeded by

34. Richard Harounden,* who died anno 1440.

35. Richard Sudbury† occurs next. He was succeeded by

36. Edmund Kirton‡ who died 3 Octob. 1466. after he had governed this abbey 22 years. He was buried in St. Andrew's chapell under a plain grey marble stone, with a Latin epitaph. By his command and at his cost, the skreen of this chapell was richly adorned with curious carvings, and engravings, and other imagery work of birds, flowers, cherubim, devices, mottoes and coats of arms of many of the nobility painted thereon.

37. George Norwich§ succeeded him. He died anno 1470.

* Newcourt, p. 717. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. et Weever, p. 487, 488. § Pat. 9. Edw. 4.

38. Tho. Milling * occurs abbat next. He was preferred by King Edw. 4. anno 1474. to the bishoprick of Hereford. He died anno 1492. and was buried here in St. John's chapell. He was succeeded by

39. John Estney,† who died 24 May, anno 1483. He eased this church of 3070*l*. which was owing to the see of Rome for the confirmation of their abbats, and built the great west window at his own charge. He made and adorned the skreen of St. John the Evangelist's chapell, with several carvings and coats of arms painted and gilt with gold, and lieth buried on the south side thereof, and was succeeded by

40. George Fascet, who occurs abbat anno 1498. in which year he was succeeded by

* Pat. 9. Edw. 4. et Godwin. de Præs. p. 543.

† Newcourt, p. 417.

41. John Islip* who died 2 Jan. anno † 1516. the 7th of Henry Eighth. He built that which is now the dean's house, repaired much of the church, and other buildings belonging to this monastery, renewing all the buttresses, and placing in the niches thereof the statues of all the kings that had been benefactors to the same. In his time King Hen. 7. built that magnificent chapell, called by his name. He

* Weever, p. 488. † So I correct Weever, who tells us that he found by a MS. that he died 2 Jan. 1510. the 2 of Hen. 8. Now that this abbat was living after the year 1510. appears from Dugdale's Summons, where we find in pag. 491, that the Abbat of Westminster, Lord Islip (who must be our John Islip) was summoned to parliament in the sixth year of Hen. 8. which was the year of our Lord 1514. or 1515.

designed a stately tower and lanthorn, with a good chime of bells to be placed therein, over the midst of the cross of this church; but finding the foundation of the pillars too weak to support the structure, the bells were set up in one of the western towers, where they remain to this day. Moreover, he caused a chapell to be made next to the chapell of St. John Baptist, and dedicated it to St. Erasmus, and adorned the roof with divers carvings and rebus's alluding to his name.

42. William Benson succeeded him. He surrendered* this abbey with 17 monks into Hen. Eighth's hands, and was made the first Dean of Westminster. He died anno 3 Edw. 6.

43. John Feckenham† made abbat by the

* Heylin's Hist. of the Reformation, anno 2 Edw. 6. † Athenæ Oxon. vol. i. col. 177.

Queen Mary in Nov. anno 1556. this abbey being restored by her; but in the succeeding reign (about three years after) its constitution was dissolved, and the deanery restored.



View in the nave of Westminster Abbey, during the
Commemoration of Handel.

Sketch'd 1784, Engrav'd & Pub.^d Jan. 1.st 1789, by J. Carter
Hamilton. s.^t Ryde Park Corner.

VIEW IN THE NAVE OF WESTMINSTER
ABBEY, DURING THE COMMEMORATION
OF HANDEL.

This happened in May, 1784. The idea was of turning the eagerness of public curiosity to a charitable account, by fixing the price of admission at ten shillings and six-pence each person, and creating a fund for decayed musicians and their families: the whole of the receipts raised at the different performances were £12,736 12s. 10d. The directors were the Earls of Exeter, Uxbridge, Sandwich, Sir W. W. Wynn and Sir R. Jebb, with eight assistant directors; the total number of instrumental and vocal performers was 482.

The following is an extract of Count Benincasa's letter to Dr. Burney—"I shall long have

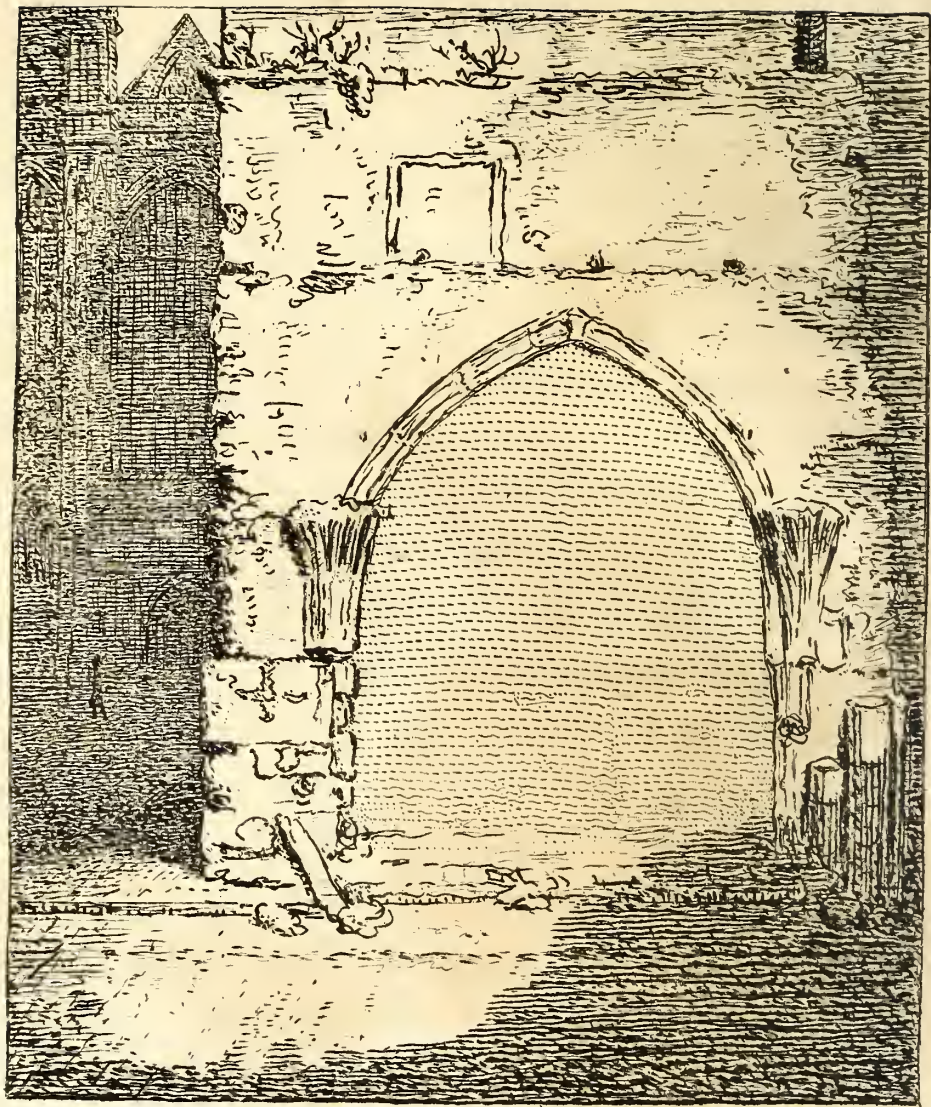
before my eyes that beautiful temple whose pointed vaults ascend to heaven ; that immense crowd of the most beautiful and wealthy inhabitants of the first city in the universe ; the interesting spectacle of a royal family, whose beauty charms, and whose goodness captivates every eye and heart ; and that prodigious orchestra which never before had existed on the earth, and which, by its admirable arrangement, seemed, like music itself, to descend from the skies.”

The exterior of the nave of the north side of this abbey, and its continuation westward, gives the present termination of Henry’s design, as is demonstrable by the succeeding divisions carried on in the west front (which divisions were not wholly perfected until the reign of Henry VIII.) taking an immediate and a different mode of workmanship, although the main intent of the elevation has been attended

to, that is, referring to the greater forms, height, width, &c. In Sir C. Wren's external repair, many of the decorations were obliterated or otherwise worked upon; in this division the battlements have been new worked, pinnacles to the buttresses, ditto, cornices, ditto, architraves to the window of the upper story, entirely cut away, and a common large hollow substituted; shafts of the columns to the basement and upper story windows, with those to the niches on the buttresses, have been likewise entirely cut away; the window to the gallery, between the basement and upper story windows, remains unaltered.

One division of the side of this nave being the internal upright, as it is a maxim that all interiors should grow proportionally rich from their exteriors, no instance can more fully confirm this position than the division about to be illustrated; the dado, grand clusters

of columns, their architraves, work of the gallery between the basement and upper story, small ornamented compartments in the spandrels of the arches, groins, &c. all come strong in proof; and, perhaps, the several proportions, the harmony, and the unity of parts, so conspicuous in these two elevations, may be deemed as just and excellent as any other work of the like nature in the kingdom. The satisfaction is yet more complete when it is further observed, that not one particular in the interior has been either altered or materially injured by any purposed dilapidation; however, these considerations must be confined to the division under discussion, and one or two more adjoining. As the dados to all the rest are either havoc'd or entirely cut away for the setting up of monuments, &c.



View of the remains of the Gateway and part of the west
end of the Abbey, Westminster.

Drawn 1785, Engraved & Pub. 4 Jan. 1785 by J. Carter Wood Sc. West.

VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF THE GATE-
WAY, AND PART OF THE WEST END OF
THE ABBEY, WESTMINSTER.

This noble specimen of Gothic architecture, the conventual church of St. Peter's Abbey, Westminster, is said to have been founded "on the ruin of the Temple of Apollo, flung down," quoth legend, "by an earthquake. The king dedicated it to St Peter who descended in person, with a host of heavenly choristers, to save the Bishop of Mellitus the trouble of consecration. He descended on the Surrey side, in a stormy night, and prevailing on Edric, a fisherman, to waft him over, performed the ceremony, and, as a proof, left behind him the chrism and precious droppings of the wax-candles with which the astonished fisherman saw the church

illuminated, who was directed to inform the bishop there was no farther need of consecration. He likewise directed Edric to fling out his nets, who was rewarded with a miraculous draught of salmon; he likewise promised the fisherman they should never want plenty of salmon, provided they presented every tenth to his church."

It was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt through the influence of St. Dunstan with King Edgar. The design gives a style peculiar to that period, and which immediately succeeded that mode of work made use of in the erection of Salisbury Cathedral, perfected in the early part of Henry's sovereignty; the transition from the Salisbury to the Westminster style was not, however, marked by any extraordinary change; the alterations were few, and not very obtrusive, they occur principally in the windows.

The gateway, which occupies the foreground of the annexed view, was taken down in 1776.

A dreadful fire, in the year 1297, greatly damaged the abbey; in 1376, the abbot, Langham, extended the church westward very considerably; his successor, Abbot Litlington, made additions to the abbey to a great extent; he built the present college hall, the kitchen, the Jerusalem chamber, the abbot's house near the deanery, the bailiff's, the cellarer's, the infirmary, and the sacrist's houses, and he finished the south-west side of the cloisters. The rebuilding of the church was continued during the whole of the rèign of Richard the Second. The last abbot was John Islip; during his time many additions were made to the church, but the dissolution by Henry the Eighth put an end to all further improvements, till the completing of the towers from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. In the eighth and

ninth of William III. the House of Commons granted an annual sum for repairing it; and in the ninth of Ann, four thousand a year was voted for that excellent purpose; and in the sixth, seventh, eighth, and tenth of George II. the same sum was voted.





View of the Jerusalem Chamber, [looking north west.]
on the south side of the tower of Westminster Abbey.

Sketch'd 1795, Engraved & Publ^d Jan^y. 1791, by J. Carter
Hamilton s^t Hyde Park Corner.

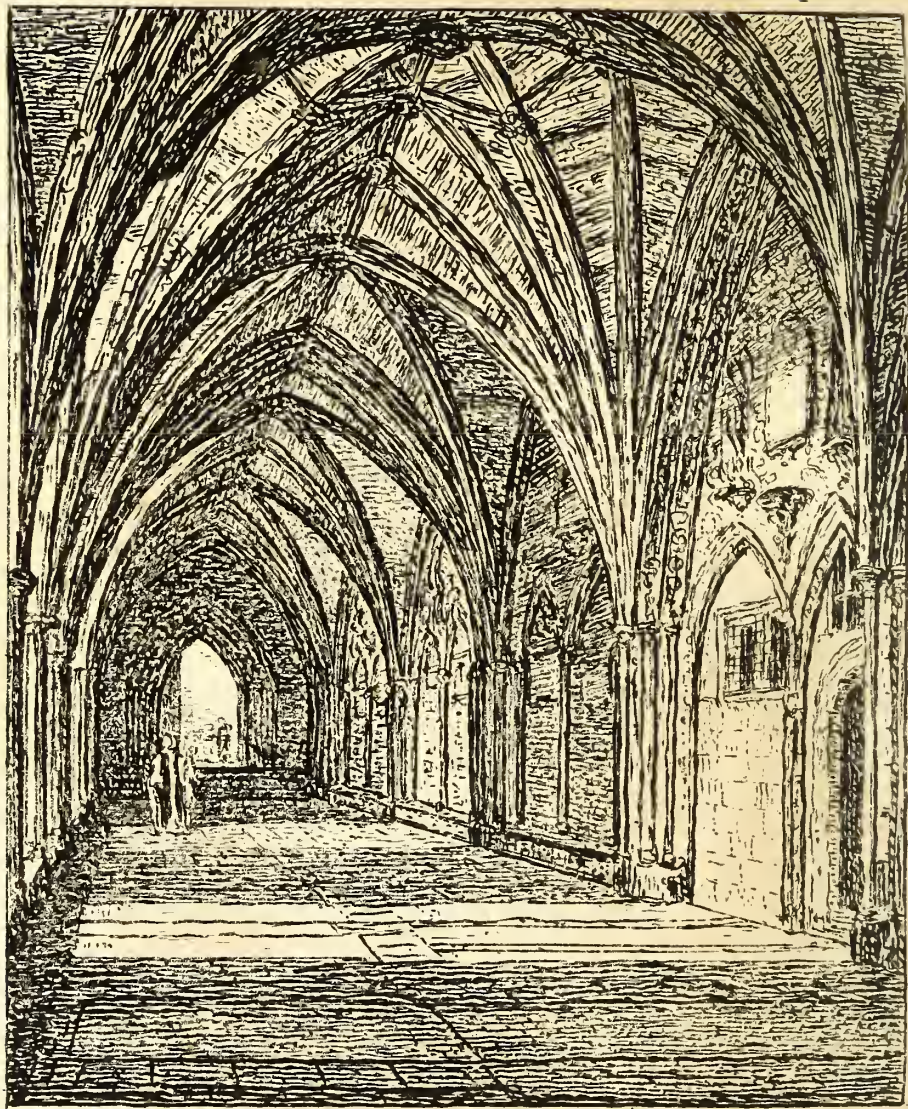
VIEW OF THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER,
LOOKING NORTH-WEST, ON THE SOUTH
SIDE OF THE TOWERS OF WESTMINSTER
ABBEY.

This chamber is noted for having been the place where Henry the Fourth breathed his last. Shakspeare, in one of his plays, notes it thus:—

“Laud be to God, even then my life must end;
It hath been prophesied to me many years
I should not die, but in Jerusalem,
Which, vainly, I supposed the Holy Land.”

The devil is said to have practised such a delusion on Pope Silvester II.; having, on consultation, assured his holiness he should die in Jerusalem, and kept his word by taking him off as he was saying mass, in 1003, in a church of that name, in Rome.

The front of the Jerusalem chamber obstructs the view of the south tower; there is a silent, romantic air in the small court, from which is the entrance to the Jerusalem chamber, now extremely different from its ancient state, having undergone various alterations from the reformation to the present time; it is used for a chapter-house. The picture of Richard the Second now adorns this room; this, with some tapestry, an old chimney-piece, and a little painted glass, reminds us of past days.



View in the east Cloister of Westminster Abbey.

Sketch'd 1779, Engrav'd & Pub.^d April 1.st 1786 by J. Carter Wood P.^o West.

VIEW OF THE EAST CLOISTERS OF WEST-
MINSTER ABBEY.

The cloisters of this abbey church were built 1269. The masonry over the point of the arch, to the window, was in part defaced at the general repair of the exterior of the church by Sir C. Wren; the masonry remains unaltered in the interior of the building; but, by the profane use made of these cloisters,* and the consequent mutilations, the smaller parts are with much difficulty made out; the lines assimilate with those of the exterior, though richer in a certain degree. The groins

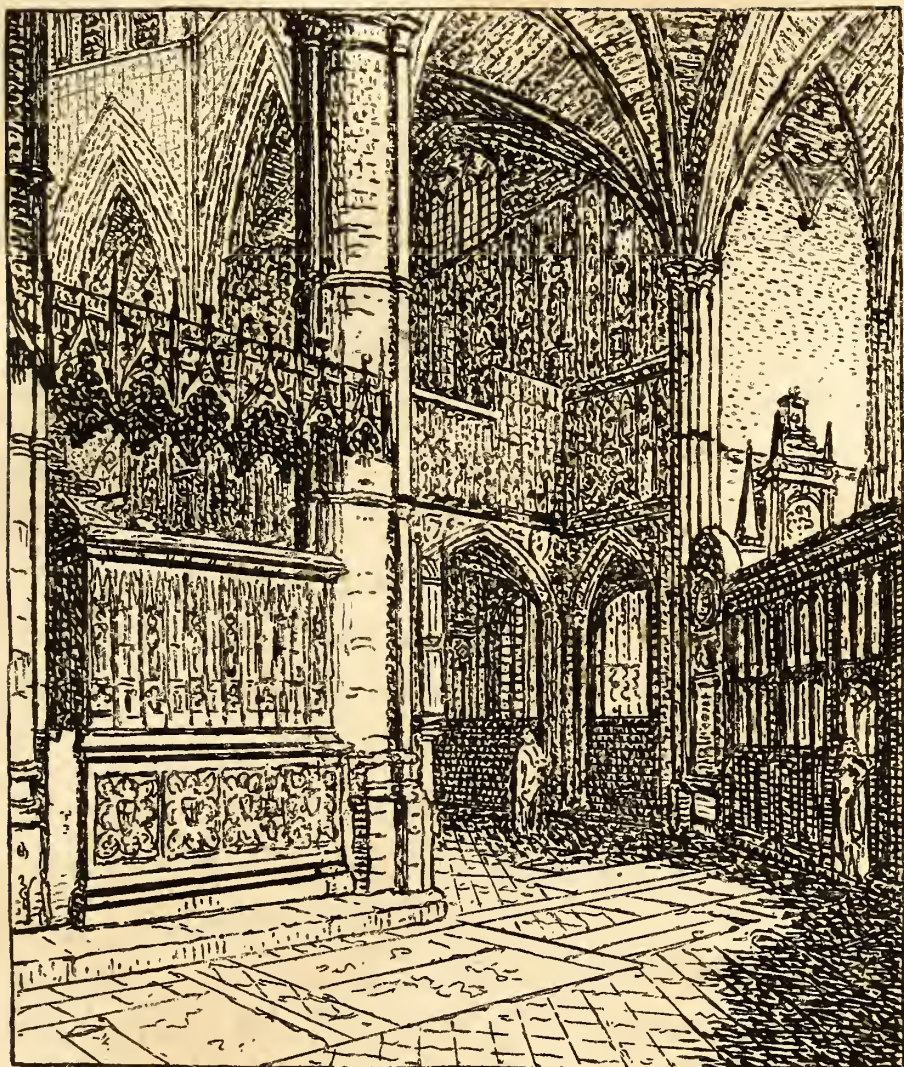
* Here the college youths are permitted to play at cricket and other violent ball exercises.

are excellently constructed; the courses of stone of light and dark tints lie in a direction tending towards a centre; this method is more scientific than when the courses run parallel with the longitudinal and transverse lines of the groins themselves, as is the case in the south and west aisles of these cloisters, which aisles are of much later date than the one under discussion. As the north aisle is not used as an immediate thoroughfare into the church, from the dignitaries' dwellings, the groins are unattended to, with regard to necessary repairs, &c.; this division being the fifth ranging from the east end of the north aisle, and corresponding with the divisions of the church, show how far the remains of Henry's fabric at present extends, and confirm, not alone by this circumstance, but by the affinity of style, that they were both executed under the direction of one architect.

Great part of the neighbouring walls are of the original building. Here lies George Vertue, the celebrated engraver, who died 1756; and that genius of engraving, William Woollett, ob. May 22, 1785. Dr. Richard Jebb, Dr. Buchan, author of the Domestic Medicine, and a variety of others.

VIEW OF THE TOMB OF EDWARD THE
THIRD, AND THE ENTRANCE INTO
HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL IN
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The glorious warrior, Edward the Third, rests here; his figure in full length, made of copper, once gilt, lies beneath a rich Gothic shrine of the same material; his hair is dishevelled, his beard long and flowing, his gown reaches to his feet; each hand holds a sceptre. The figures of his children, in brass, surround the altar tomb; his worthy queen, Philippa, was interred at his feet; the figure represents her a most masculine woman; she died in 1369; her royal spouse, in 1377; his latter end was marked with misfortunes; by the death of his son, the



*View of the Tomb of Edward III. & the entrance into
Henry VII. chapel, in Westminster Abbey.*

*Sketch'd 1784, Engraved & Pub. Jan^y. 1st 1789, by J. Carter
Hamilton's, Hyde Park Corner.*

Black Prince, by a raging pestilence, but more by his unseasonable love in his doting years.

The chapel of Henry the Seventh (nearly the rival in elegance with that of King's College, Cambridge) stands on the site of a still more ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin. Henry finding the chapel of the Confessor too much crowded to receive any more princes, determined on the building of this, which, it appears by his will, he expressly intended as the mausoleum of him and his house, and prohibited all but the blood royal from being interred within its precincts. Abbot Islip, on the part of the king, laid the first stone on Feb. 11th, 1503.

The ascent from the Abbey is formed by a magnificent flight of twelve steps, over which rises a most beautiful arch of the same width as the nave or body of the chapel. Unfortunately it has very little light. The capitals

of the pillars on the western side have a bear and staff, a greyhound and dragon on them : the angles on the sides of the great arches have the king's arms within quatrefoils, and those of the two sides his badges. A row of pinnacled and foliated arches, divided by one bay, extend north and south over the entrances. The frieze is adorned with roses, and the whole is completed by a battlement. The roof is composed by seven rows of quatrefoils filled with the royal cognizances, between which are beautifully enriched pannels.

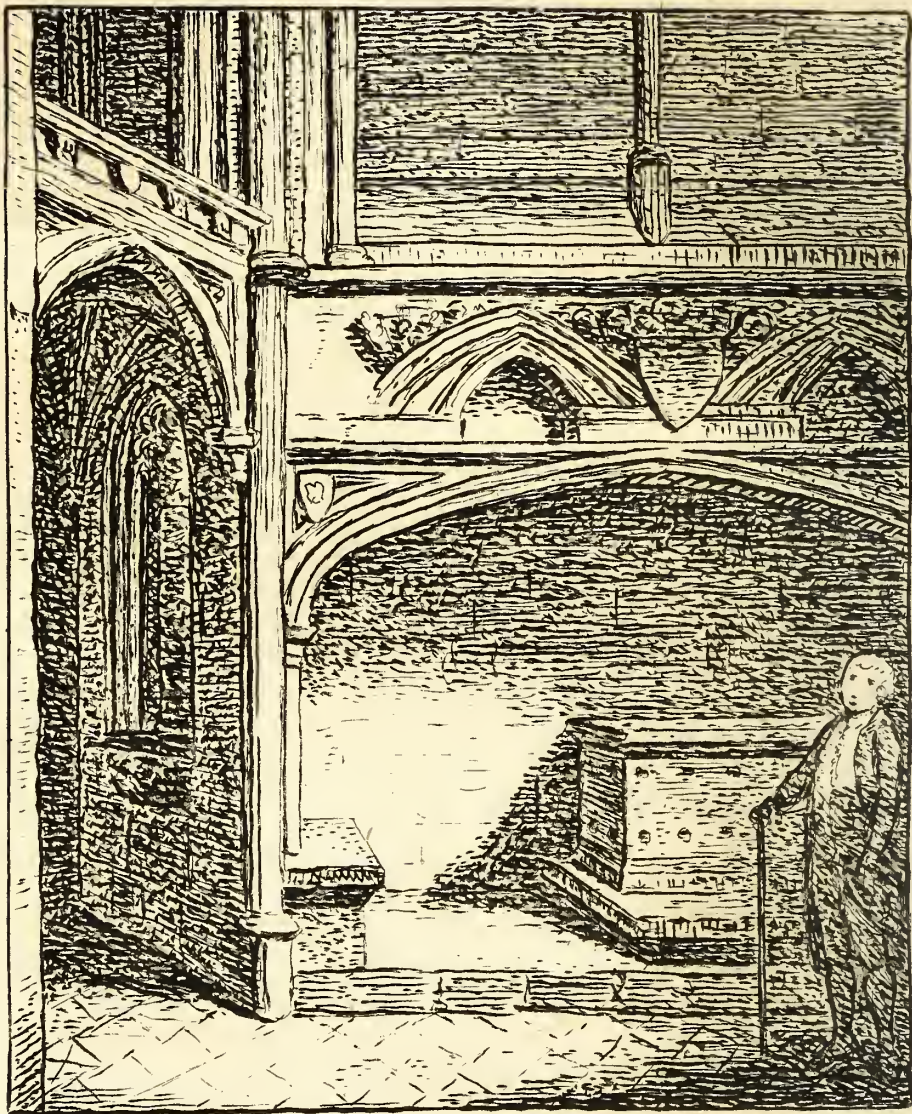
On the platform of the stairs are two doors leading to the north and south aisles ; above them are arches, and vast blank windows of three mullions crossed by one embattled, which finish in beautiful intersections. One of those divisions on each side is glazed ; the other lights are only reflected.

Ascending three steps higher, the interior

displays itself in all its magnificence. It is entered by three portals of solid brass gilt, and exquisitely wrought. The ceiling first attracts the admiration of the spectator. It consists of several circles pannelled: in the centre is a lozenge within a lozenge, and eight quatrefoils round a lozenge, on which is a rich fleur-de-lis. The edifice below is divided into a nave and side-aisles like a cathedral. The aisles have four arches hid by the stalls: between them clustered pillars support great arches on the roof, each of which have twenty-three pendent small semi-quatrefoil arches on their surface.

Four windows of a most elegant shape fill the spaces next the roof; in all of them painted glass of three lions, fleur-de-lis, and red and blue panes. Beneath the windows the architect and sculptor have exerted their utmost abilities; and the canopies, niches,

and statues they have left are truly exquisite. There are five between each pillar. Trios of two-part pinnacled buttresses form the divisions; the canopies are semi-sexagons, their decorations and open work are beautifully delicate; over them are a cornice and a row of quatrefoils, and the battlement is a rich ornament of leaves; the statues all stand on blank labels; and although the outline of the pedestals is alike, the tracery and foliage differ in each. Beneath those are half-length angels, which are continued round the chapel.



View of the chapel of S.^t John Baptist, and part of the
tomb of S.^t Thomas Vaughn S.^t treasurer to Edward IV.
in the east end of the Abbey Westminster.

Drawn 1766, Engraved & Pub.^d Jan. 1786 by S.^r Carter Wood S.^r West.

VIEW OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE
BAPTIST, AND PART OF THE TOMB OF
SIR THOS. VAUGHAN, TREASURER TO
EDWARD IV. IN THE EAST END OF THE
ABBAY, WESTMINSTER.

The altar in this chapel is covered by the vast and splendid monument of Henry Lord Hunsdon, who died in 1596, aged 72. On the north side is the miserable tomb of Col. Popham and his lady; the inscription was removed, with that of the famous Admiral Blake, at the restoration, on account of their meritorious services rendered their country under the Cromwellian government; the adjoining side contains an ancient arch; on the north end of it is the altar tomb of Thomas Vaughan, who lived in the time of Edward IV. in the midst of

the pavement is the tomb of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter and his two wives; on the north-east side of the chapel there is a deep square recess, divided by a pillar, the hinges of a door to this locker for the altar utensils are still visible; the two arches and the ornaments of a seated figure, with foliage, are perfect; over it, in the floor, is an old altar tomb, and in the arch directly over it hooks for lamps.

This chapel has six sides, besides that to the south, which is the form of all round the church; a door now closed, led from Islip's chauntry to a passage over the entrance of this through the piers between the windows to the place where Lord Hunsdon's tomb stands; a pillar over it terminates in a curious bracket of a man who rests his elbows on his knees, and his head on his hand. An achievement with a banner of Lady Hughes hangs to the west wall.



View in the arcade leading into Westminster Hall from Old
Palace yard.

Sketch'd 1780. Engrav'd & Pub^d. April 1^o 1786. by T. Carter Wood S^r. West.

VIEW IN THE AVENUE LEADING INTO
WESTMINSTER HALL, FROM OLD PALACE
YARD.

This great hall was built by William Rufus ; the size may be estimated when we are told that Henry III. entertained in this hall and other rooms adjacent, six thousand poor men, women, and children, in 1236. Richard II. rebuilt it in its present form 1397, and in 1399 kept his Christmas in it with his usual magnificence ; 28 oxen, 300 sheep, and fowls without number were daily consumed The number of his guests each day were 10,000 ; we need not wonder then that Richard kept 2000 cooks ; they certainly were deeply learned in their profession, witness that curious work, *The Forme of Cury*, compiled by the master cooks of

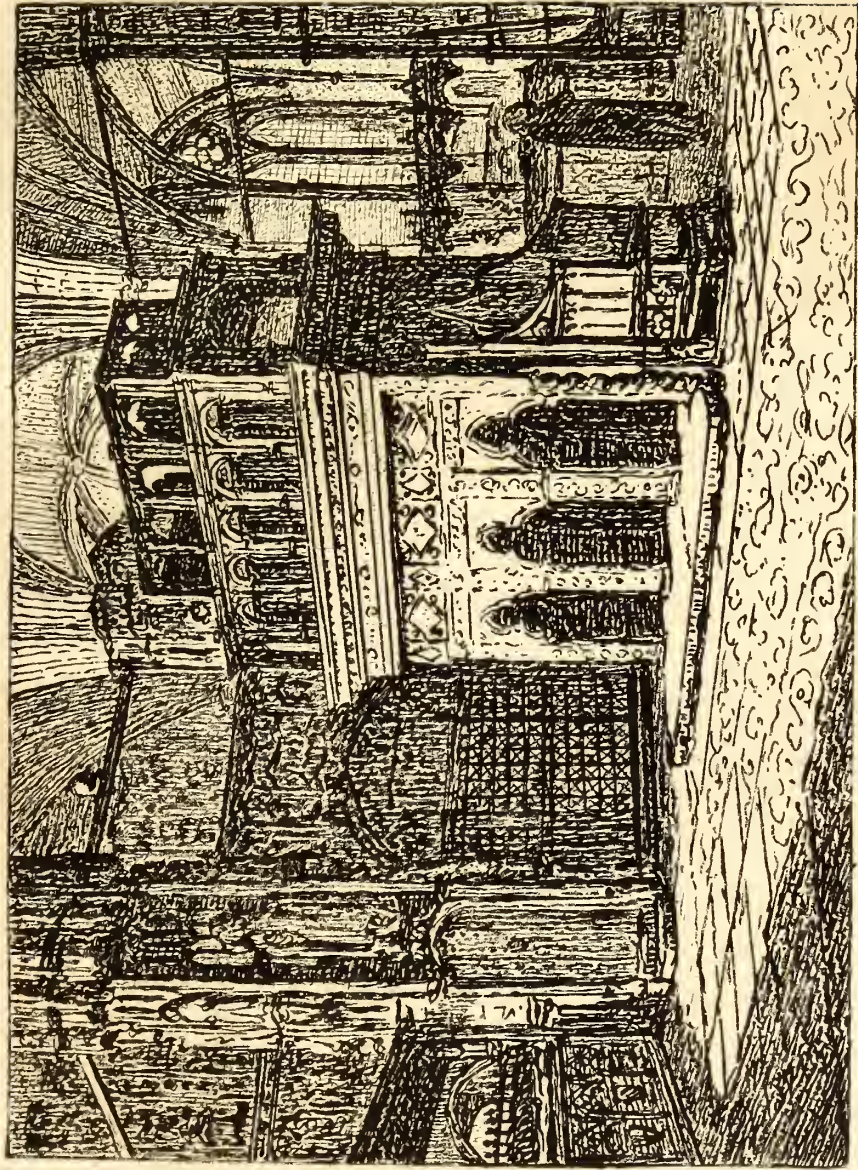
this luxurious monarch. This room exceeds in dimension any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars ; its length is 270 feet, breadth 74 ; [the roof consists chiefly of chesnut wood, most curiously constructed, and of a fine species of Gothic, and crowded with an infinite variety of beams, rafters, brackets, &c. crossing and intersecting each other in the most intricate manner imaginable ; a number of ribs of oak projecting from the east and west walls, from pointed arches, and horizontal beams from them, terminating in angles, support others which compose trefoils ; and the angles thus occasioned between the arches are filled with hundreds of little trefoiled arches. Such is the grand specimen of ancient skill : this admirable roof was formerly covered with lead, but that being too weighty ; it is now covered with slate ; the pavement is of stone,

Parliaments have often sat in this hall ; in

1397, when in the reign of Richard II. it was extremely ruinous ; he built a temporary room for his parliament, formed with wood and covered with tiles ; it was open on all sides, that the constituents might see every thing that was said and done ; and to secure freedom of debate, he surrounded the house with 4000 Cheshire archers, with bows bent, and arrows knocked ready to shoot ; this fully answered the intent, for every sacrifice was made to the royal pleasure.

NORTH-WEST VIEW OF EDWARD THE
CONFESSOR'S CHAPEL, IN WESTMINSTER
ABBEY.

The pious Confessor rebuilt both church and abbey; he began the work in 1049, and finished it in a most magnificent manner, and endowed it with the utmost munificence, but as an abbey is nothing without reliques here was to be found the veil and some of the milk of the Virgin Mary. The blade-bone of St. Benedict, the finger of St. Alphage, the head of St. Maxilla, half the jaw-bone of St. Anastasia; the good Edward was buried in his own church. William the Conqueror bestowed on his tomb a rich pall; this church had been a noted sanctuary, and was one of those exempted from suppression by Henry VIII.



North-west view of Edward the Confessors chapel, in Westminster Abbey.

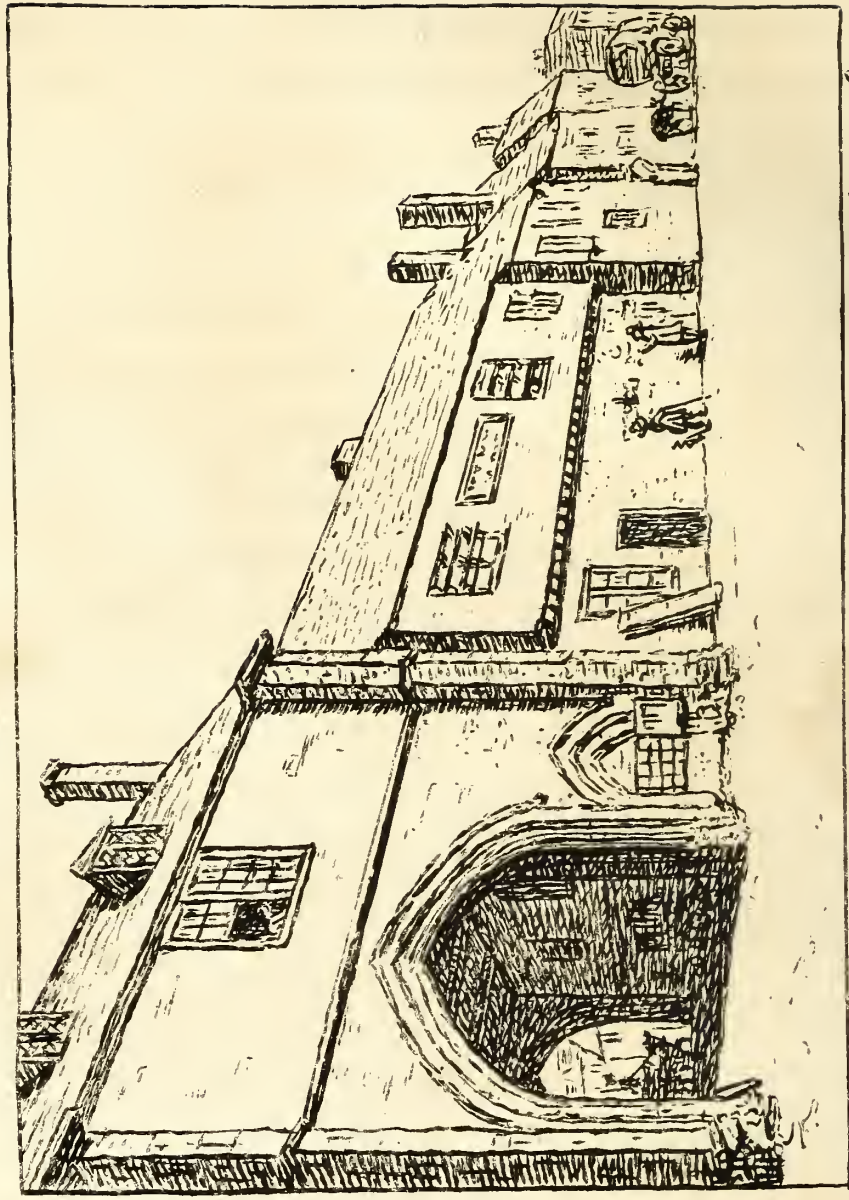
Engraved & Pub. by J. Carter Wood St. West.



In 1378 John of Gaunt sent fifty armed men, and slew Robert Haule and John Shakel, Esqrs. with their servant, and a monk who had taken sanctuary here; their crime was in not giving up a French hostage whose ransom they had a right to; the church was shut four months to purify it from this profanation: this chapel is behind the altar; it extends to the southwestern pillars, and is formed by the circular sweep of the east end of the choir; the groundwork of this fine pavement consists of large irregular dark stones cut into circles, intersecting others, triangles within triangles, and many other geometrical figures. In this chapel is the ancient shrine of St. Edward, once the glory of England, but now neglected, defaced, and much abused; this shrine was the production of Peter Cavallini who invented the mosaic species of ornament; it was erected by Henry III. on the canonization of Edward; the

effigies of Henry III. and his queen in this chapel are still perfect ; it is of gilt brass, and is finely executed ; this is supposed to be the first brazen statue cast in this kingdom.

In the oak chair, in this chapel, our kings from Henry III. have all been crowned ; the whole work has been painted, gilded, and enamelled in the most curious and delicate manner ; on the back of the chair are the lower lines of a king seated on a throne, with diapered hangings ; the lions and plinth on which the chair is supported are of a subsequent period.



North view of the Gate of Berrowsey Monastery, in the Borough,
Southwark.

Printed 1785, Engraved & Pub^d Jan^y 1791, by J. Carter Hamilton St.
Aldersgate Street.

NORTH-WEST VIEW OF THE GATE OF
BERMONDSEY MONASTERY, IN THE
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

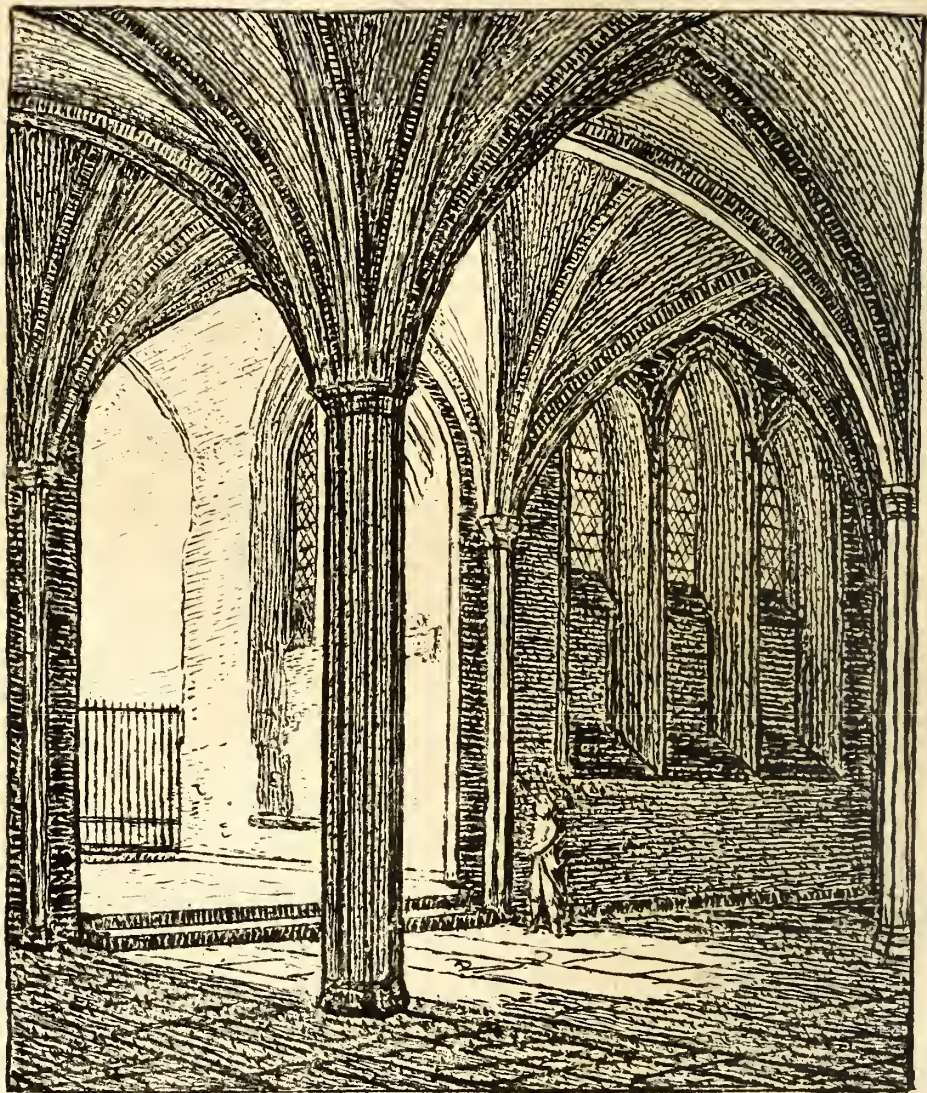
Bermondsey may be now called the great woolstaple of our kingdom; this religious house was founded in 1082, by Aylwin Childe, a citizen of London, for monks of the Cluniac order, a cargo of which were imported hither by favour of Archbishop Lanfranc, in the year 1089, from the Priory de Cantati on the Loire, in Nivernois. After the resumption of the alien priories it was converted into an abbey by Richard II. The last prior was Robert de Wharton, who on his surrendering it was rewarded with the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, and as a further reward of his service in this particular he was translated to Hereford, in April,

1554, of which he died bishop, 22 September, 1557. Very little is remaining of this house except some of the outer buildings.

The gate here represented is taken down. The revenues of this house at the dissolution were 47*4*l. 14*s.* 4*d.*

In 1539, the conventual church was pulled down by Sir Thomas Pope, who erected a magnificent house on the site. This became the habitation of the Ratcliffes Earls of Sussex. Thomas, the great rival of the favourite Earl of Essex, breathed his last within its walls.

The present parochial church of St. Mary Magdalen was founded by the Priors of Bermondsey, for the use of their adjoining tenants.



Existence behind the altar of S.^t Mary Overy's, Borough South-
-wark.

Drawn 1776. Engraved & Pub.^d Jan. 1786, by T. Carter Wood S.^t West.

EAST VIEW BEHIND THE ALTAR OF ST.
MARY OVERIES, BOROUGH OF SOUTH-
WARK.

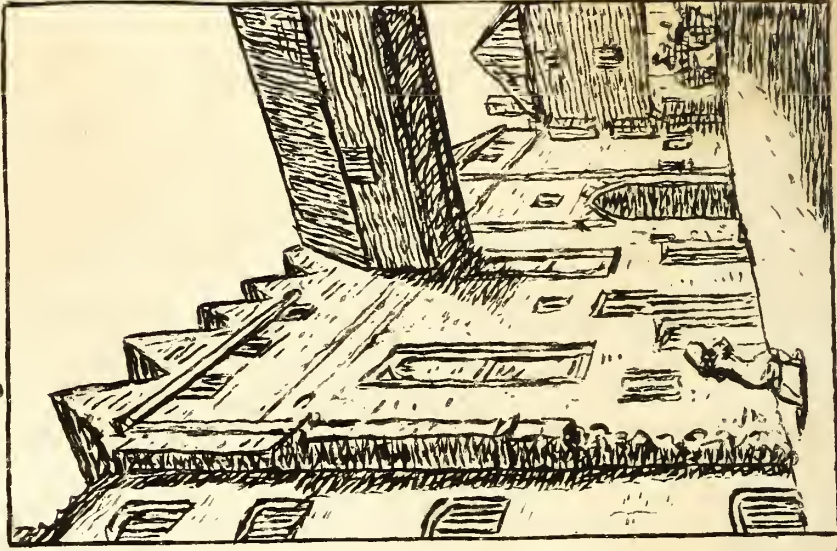
St. Mary Overies is said to have been originally founded by a maiden named Mary, for sisters, and endowed with the profits of a ferry across the Thames. Swithen, a noble lady, changed it into a college for priests, but in the year 1106, it was refounded by William Pont de L'Arche and William Dauncy, Norman knights, for canon regulars. The last prior was Bartholomew Linsted, alias Foule, who surrendered the convent to Henry, in October, 1540, and received in reward a pension of 100*l.* a year.

Its revenues, according to Dugdale, were 654*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* William Giffard, Bishop of Win-

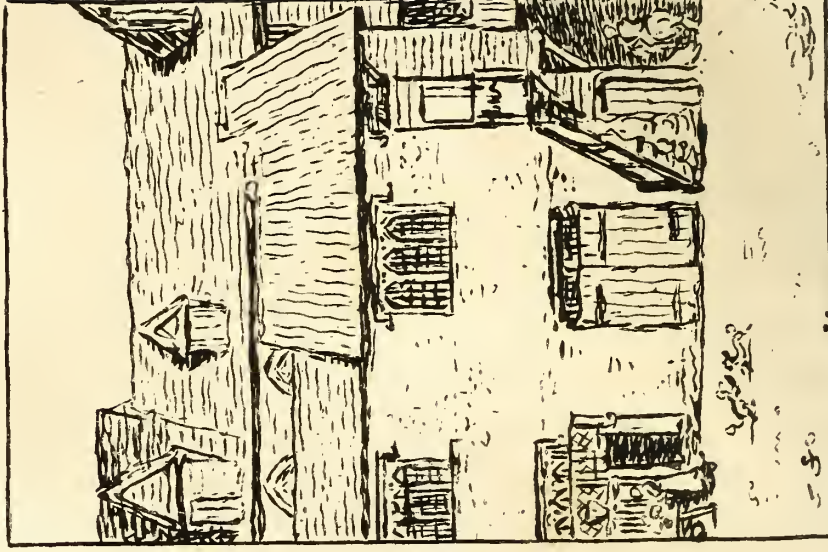
chester, in the reign of Henry I., was a great benefactor to this place, and built the conventual church. It certainly was not the present church, for in the days of Giffard, the round arch and clumsy pillar were in full fashion.

Although the date of this church is as far back as 1106, yet many alterations have been made since that period; whatever were the decorations on the story succeeding that of the gallery, little now appears but the indefinite lines of large compartments, all the detail of mouldings, &c. being entirely cut away; at present a modern flat ceiling is laid over the space of the tower, at the string immediately above the points of the great arches, excluding the view of the gallery story, &c. At the springing of the north and south great arches are small stays or supports to resist any lateral pressure which it is probable otherwise might have occurred.

Two Views of the remains of the Bishop of Winchester's Palace, near St Mary Overie
church Southwark. I



fronting the Thames.



in the court yard, at the back of d^o.

Sketch'd 1785 Ingraid. & Publ^d Jan^y 1. 1791, by J. Carter Hamilton st^t
Hyde Park St^rner.

VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF THE BISHOPS
OF WINCHESTER'S PALACE, NEAR ST.
MARY OVERIES' CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.

It was built by Bishop William Giffard, about the year 1107, for the residence of himself and his successors, to which was attached a park of sixty or seventy acres; the house stood near the west end of St. Mary Overies' Church, fronting the Thames. It was erected on a piece of ground belonging to the Priory of Bermondsey, and for which an annual payment was made. In 1366 the king's writ was directed to the Barons of the Exchequer, directing the payment of 8*l.* on that account, the bishop's house being then in the king's hands, on the vacancy at the death of Bishop Edindon.

In 1642 the parliament resolved that the bishop's house here should be used as a prison,

and that Mr. William Devenish should be the keeper; and Mr. William Ratcliffe was committed thereto during the pleasure of the house. In February following, Devenish was authorized to provide some orthodox and godly minister to preach in this house for the instruction of the souls of the prisoners; and he was to prohibit any to preach here who were not so qualified, or that were not well affected to the king and parliament.

After the king's death, this house and park were sold, 26 September, 1649, to Thomas Walker, Gent. of Camberwell, for 4380*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* On the restoration it reverted to the see of Winchester; but it was no longer made an episcopal residence, and was let out to various tenants, for which purpose an act was passed in 1661; since that time it has been used for many very considerable manufactories. In 1813 there remained several pieces of old stone-

work, in which had been arches, forming entrances to the houses and offices. It was probably open to the Thames, but now, on the Bankside, are many wharfs and manufactories; one of these, a mustard manufactory, has a communication with the palace, by a bridge or passage over the street; and they have converted part of it into large warehouses. The remains of the former roof, and many scattered fragments, prove this.

The park has long since ceased to wear the appearance of one, and is now covered with buildings. After the great fire of London, in 1666, chesnut trees cut from this park were employed in building several houses in Gracechurch Street, as Mr. Pott's grandfather, who built one of them, informed him. Of the manufactories thus established, two, viz. the brewery, long Thrale's, now Messrs. Barclay and Perkins', and that of vinegar by Messrs. Pott, deserve particular attention.

NORTH-WEST VIEW OF PETERBOROUGH
MINSTER.

The following account of this magnificent abbey is by Brown Willis, Esq. the notes by Thomas Hearne.

This monastery was begun in the year 655, or, as some say, 656, by Peada, the first Christian King of Mercia by the assistance of the first Abbat Saxulfus, in the foundation whereof there were laid such prodigious stones as that eight yoke of oxen could scarce draw one of them. The place where it stood in old times was called Medeshamstede;* but the church being dedicated to St. Peter, it was afterwards

* Videsis Lelandi Coll. T. I. p. 2. et seqq.
Item ibid. p. 91. et tom. II. p. 269.



North west view of Peterborough Minster.

Sketch'd, 1780, Engrav'd & Publish'd April 1, 1786, by J. Carter Wood & West.



called Peterborough. The foundation was perfected, and the endowment completed, by Wulfer King of Mercia, brother to Peada, after his conversion to Christianity anno 664. This monastery being thus built, remained in peace till the year 870, at which time the pagan Danes conquering all before them, and coming hither (after they had burnt down the Abbey of Croyland) they slew the abbat and all the monks to the number of 84, and utterly destroyed the church and all the other buildings belonging to it, which being an hundred years after, viz. anno 970, re-edified by St. Adelwold Bishop of Winchester, the abbey continued in great magnificence till the general dissolution of the religious houses, when happily escaping it was converted into a cathedral church, and all its buildings were preserved. By this means it continued entire till the second havock of religious structures in the

great rebellion, when the cloysters, chapter-house, library, bishop's hall and chapell formerly belonging to the abbat, was utterly demolished, and the chapell of our Lady adjoining to the abbey being much out of repair was taken down by the townsmen, who prevailed to have the rest of the building made parochial, which, for that end, they had repaired with great expense. However, the injury that was offered to these goodly edifices proved very inauspicious to the persons concerned in it. For the lead belonging to them being sold and shipt away for Holland, was, with the ship itself entirely lost in the voyage.

It is well known that the account of this place is very well preserved by Mr. Gunton one of the prebendaries thereof, and that it was afterwards continued and published in folio in the year 1686, by Dr. Patrick, late dean. For which reason it will be unnecessary

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to undertake to give an history of all the remarkable passages that might otherwise be expected from me. But I crave leave to observe, that since the publication of that useful work, the bells (which are mentioned to have been in the steeples) being taken down, a tuneable ring of ten was cast about the year 1711, out of the four great bells with very little addition, and that the whole charge of the founding, hanging, framing, &c. was defrayed by parting with the other bells to the bell-founder, who also paid an overplus of £50 towards adorning the altar; which I chose to take notice of here on purpose to shew how well filled and adorned our churches anciently were with large bells, particularly the abbeys, which distinguished themselves above the rest by their solemn and deep notes sounding by clocks. The present bells are still the biggest in the county.

As to the two queens that were buried here, the latter of them, viz. Mary Queen of Scots, was, 18 years after her interment, removed to Westminster Abbey, and a sumptuous tomb was erected over her grave by her son King James the First. But the other, Queen Catherine, resteth here without any monument, except it be the church itself, which it is said King Henry VIII. left standing on her account. Pity it is that the like reason had not prevailed with him to spare St. Edmundsbury for the sake of another queen buried there in his life, viz. her sister Mary the French Queen.

What abbats were buried here will be learned from the following list of them. The church was also honoured with the sepultures of many other persons of distinction; but I refer those that desire satisfaction in this point to Gunton, where we have likewise the old English verses (relating to the history of the foundation of

the abbey) that were put under the pictures that were most curiously painted in the windows of the cloyster, together with a catalogue of the vestments, ornaments, church utensils, books, &c. belonging to the monastery, which latter, viz. the books, being in number above 2000, may serve as an estimate what valuable and rich treasures of this kind were in other churches. But that a better judgment may be made of the magnificence and grandeur of other abbeys as well as of this, I will take the liberty of describing the dimensions of the church of Peterborough (containing the length and breadth thereof, and of the several offices belonging to it) as I find them extant in the before-named historian.*

* Gunton's History of the church of Peterborough, p. 65.

Imprimis. The church containing in length 160 yards, in breadth 34 yards.

Item. The Ladie's chapell containing in length 46 yards, in breadth 14 yards.

Item. The cross aisle on the north side, in length 18 yards, and in breadth 12 yards.

Item. Three chapells with the entry into the Ladie's chapell in length 14 yards, in breadth 7 yards.

Item. The aisle on the south side with the chapells in length 21 yards, in breadth 20 yards.

Item. The cloyster about four square, in length 168 yards, in breadth 6 yards.

Item. The chapter-house in length 28 yards, in breadth 11 yards.

Item. The great dormitory in length 64 yards, in breadth 13 yards.

Item. The little dorter in length 33 yards, in breadth 12 yards.

Item. The fratriy in length 54 yards, in breadth 14 yards.

Item. The infirmary in length 65 yards, in breadth 10 yards.

Item. The chapell at the gate of the monastery 14 yards in length, in breadth 8 yards.

Item. The vestry containing in length 18 yards, in breadth 6 yards.

Item. The abbats hall, in length 32 yards, in breadth 12 yards.

Item. The abbats great chamber, in length 33 yards, in breadth 10 yards.

Item. In the two steeples of the' monastery at the front, bells 10, and in several other places of the houses bells 4.

Item. The convent's kitchen in length 25 yards.

ABBATS.

1. Saxulfus,* a pious and prudent man, was the first abbat of this place, and having governed 13 years, he was translated to the Bishoprick of Durham, or, as some say, to the Archbishoprick of the Midland English or Mercians,† anno 676, Godwin reckoneth‡ him amongst the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield. He was succeeded in the monastery by

2. Cuthbaldus,§ a monk of this place. In his time died King Wulfer. I find not how long this abbat continued. But he was succeeded by

3. Egbaldus,|| who occurs abbat anno 716.

* Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 4. 5. et t. II. p. 146.
 Gunton's Hist. of Peterb. p. 5. † Lelandi Coll.
 t. II. p. 278. ‡ De Præs, p. 364. § Gunton,
 p. 5. || Ibid. p. 6. ex Ingulpho.

4. Pusa succeeded.*

5. Benna, or Beonna,† succeeded. He occurs anno 793.

6. Selredus, Celredus, or Selfridus‡ succeeded. He occurs anno 806.

7. Hedda§ succeeded. He occurs anno 833, and 860. He was slain by the Danes, by whom this abbey was set on fire,|| it continued 15 days, and utterly consumed this glorious fabrick. Thus it lay buried in its ruins for the space of 96 years. But at last it was re-edified and finished by King Edgar, anno 970, who going his progress thither changed its ancient name of Medeshamstede to that of Peterborough, and in the year 972, he appointed

* Gunton, *ibid.* † Gunton, *ibid.* ex Ingulpho.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 7. *ibid.* § *Ibid.* || *Ibid.* p. 9.

8. Adulphus, or Aldulphus,* (at that time his chancellor) to be abbat, who, after he had governed 20 years, was made Archbishop of York and Bishop of Worcester† in the room of Oswald deceased. He died 6 May anno 1002, and was buried in St. Mary's church at Worcester. He was succeeded in the abbatship anno 992 by

9. Kenulphus,‡ a learned, eloquent, and

* Gunton, p. 10. 11. † Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 336. Godwin de Præs. p. 504., primæ partis, et p. 19. partis secundæ. Sed illud notandum, male in prima parte Godwini Malmesburiensis pro Petriburgensis legi. Hujusmodi etenim abbas non occurrit in p. 268, secundi tomi Historicorum Anglicanorum quem edidit cl. Galeus, ubi de abbatibus hoc tempore Malmesburiensibus agitur. ‡ Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 9. et t. II p. 269. Gunton, p. 11.

pious man, who inclosed the monastery with a wall, and having continued here about 13 years was translated* to the see of Winchester, anno 1006, and died anno 1008.† His successor in the monastery was

10. Elsinus, or Elsius,‡ being elected anno 1006. He died anno 1055, and was succeeded by

11. Arnwinus, Ernwinus, or Erwinus,§ who having governed here about eight years surrendered, and was succeeded by

12. Leofric, or Leuric,|| who being a person of the blood-royal, and very much in favour with King Edward, held five abbeys in his hands at once, viz. Burton, Coventry, Croy-

* Godwin de Præs. p. 260. † Lel. Coll. t. I. p. 9, et Godwin, p. 266. ‡ Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 9, 11. Gunton, p. 12. § Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 11. Gunton, p. 15. || Leland. loc. jam cit. p. 11. Gunton, p. 15.

land, Thorney and Peterborough. After he had been abbat here three years, William the Conqueror invaded England; at which time Leofric himself* being in the English army, he happened to fall sick there, which obliged him to return to his monastery of Peterborough, where he died on the cal. of Novemb.† 8, in the same year. He redeemed certain lands belonging to this abbey for 36 marks of King Edward, was on other accounts a considerable benefactor to the same, and is highly commended‡ for his wisdom and virtue. He was succeeded by

13. Brando, or Brandon,§ who gave several lands to this monastery, and died in Nov. anno

* Chron. Sax. p. 173. † Leland. *ibid.* p. 13. ‡ *Ibid.* § Chron Sax. pag. 173. Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 13, 14. Gunton, p. 17.

1069, which was the third year of King William, and was succeeded by

14. Thorold,* who was so very profuse of the goods of the monastery, that whereas at his entrance, upon an estimate thereof, they amounted to £1500, ere he had done there remained scarce £500. Being weary of his government here, he procured the Bishoprick of Beauvois in France, whither he transported many of the goods of this monastery. But being expelled thence on the fourth day, he gave the king a great sum of money to be seated in this monastery again, which being done he continued in it till the time of his death, which happened anno 1098,† though some say anno 1100. He was succeeded by

* Chron. Sax. p. 176. Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 13, 14. Gunton, p. 18, 19. † Chron. Sax. p. 206.

15. Godricus,* brother to abbat Brando. He governed here one year, and was then deposed by Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury, after whose discharge the king held this abbey in his hands about four years. At length about the year 1103, K. Henry I. appointed

16. Matthias,† brother of Geffry Ridel the King's Chief Justice, to be abbat. He died at Glocester about the year 1105, on the same day twelvemonth he entered upon this office: after whose death the king kept the monastery three years in his own hands till the coming of

17. Ernulphus‡ Prior of Canterbury anno 1107. He was consecrated Bishop of Rochester 26 Dec. anno 1115.§ He built the new

* Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 14, 15. Gunton, p. 19. † Ibid. p. 15. Ibid. p. 20. ‡ Chron. Sax. p. 214. Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 15. Gunton, p. 20. § Godwin. p. 571.

dormitory, the necessary, and finished the chapter-house. He was succeeded anno 1114 in his abbatship by

18. John de Sais* or Salisbury, who governing the abbey 11 years died anno 1125. In his time a great fire happened in the abbey, which burnt down the church, &c. The year after which he began to build the church anew, but lived not to finish it. After his decease the king kept the abbey in his hands two years, and then

19. Henry de Angeli,† or Anjou, was elected anno 1128. He is called in the Saxon Chronicle‡ Henr. de Peitowe. He surrendered§ anno 1133, and was succeeded in the same year by

20. Martin|| de Bec, or de Vecti (so called

* Lelandi Coll. t. I. p. 15. Gunton, pag. 21.

† Leland. loc. cit. Gunton, p. 22. ‡ Pag. 231.

§ Ib. p. 237. || Lel. Coll. t. I. p. 16. Gunt. p. 22.

of the Isle of Wight from whence he came) who having sate in his abbatical chair 20 years, six months, and eight days,* died anno 1154. The Saxon Chronicle says† he was made abbat anno 1132, and that he died anno 1154.‡ He was industrious in repairing and perfecting the buildings of the monastery, and especially the church. He built one of the abbey gates,§ and made many alterations in the town of Peterborough, much for its advantage and convenience. He planted the vineyard. He entertained King Stephen who came hither, and was succeeded by

21. Will. de Watervile|| anno 1155, or, as others,¶ 1154, who was deposed anno 1175, after he had governed this abbey 20 years.

* Leland. loc. cit. p. 17. † Pag. 237. ‡ Pag. 244. § Leland. loc. cit. || Ibid. t. I. p. 17, 18. Gunton, p. 23. ¶ Chron. Sax. p. 244.

He built the cloyster, and covered it with lead. He founded the chapell of Thomas Becket, which was finished by his successor, and is now standing in the middle of the arch of the church porch. He built a nunnery to the honour of St. Michael for 40 nunns* at Stanford. After his deposition the king held this abbey in his hands two years, and then

22. Benedict,† Prior of Canterbury. (and a very learned man)‡ was made abbat 1177. When he had governed here 17 years he died anno 1194. He built the nave of the church after a better manner than before, from the lantern to the porch as it is now. He set up the pulpit in the body of the church, which was lately taken away. He finished the cha-

* Lel. loc. cit. p. 17. Tanner's Notit. Monast. p. 127. † Gunton, p. 24. ‡ Vide Lel. Coll. t. II. p. 324, et t. III. p. 39.

pell of Tho. Becket, which his predecessor had begun. He built a large house of stone for several offices, which was standing in our age. He built the great gate leading to the monastery, and over it St. Nicholas's chapell, both which are yet standing. His successor was

23. Andrew,* Prior of this place. He gave certain lands to the monks' kitchen, and after he had governed five years, died anno 1199. and was buried in the south aisle of this church at the back of the choir in the same grave where two of his predecessors had been buried before, as his epitaph testifies.

24. Acharius,† Prior of St. Alban's, succeeded him. Having governed ten years he died anno 1210. He enriched his church, and

* Gunton, p. 27. † Cleop. A. 7. Bibl. Cott
Gunton, p. 27.

erected many buildings in several mannors belonging to it. His successor was

25. Robert de Lindesey,* who beautified above 30 of the church windows with glass, which were before stuffed with straw. He covered the abbats hall with lead. He made in the south cloyster a lavatory of marble for the monks, and having governed seven years, he died 25. Octob. 1222, and was succeeded by

26. Alexander de Holdernesse,† Prior of this place. He built in the mannors belonging to the abbey, and after he had governed four years he died on the day of his entrance, Nov. 20, 1226, and was succeeded by

27. Martin de Ramsey,‡ a monk here, who governed six years, and died anno 1233. He was succeeded the same year by

* Cleop. A. 7. Gunton, p. 27. † Cleop. A. 7. Gunton, p. 29. ‡ Ibid.

28. Walter de St. Edmund,* the sacristary. He added 30 monks to the number, erected many buildings to those which were before, and having governed 13 years, he died anno 1245, and was succeeded 6 Feb. anno 1246 by

29. William de Hotot,† or Hortoft, a monk of this place. When he had governed three years, he resigned, and was succeeded by

30 John de Caletot‡ Prior of Winchester, who was elected abbat anno 1249. He was a pious and wise man, and of noble extraction. He built the infirmary and gave a great bell to the church, on which was written

“ John de Caux abbas Oswaldo consecrat hoc vas.”

He governed here 13 years, and dying at London, anno 1262, was buried in the aisle on

* Ibid. pag. 30. † Cleop. A. 7. Bib. Cott. Gunton, p. 34. ‡ Cleop. A. 7. Gunton, p. 34.

the south side of the choir. He was succeeded in April the same year by

31. Robert de Sutton* a monk of this place. He died anno 1273, in his return from the Council at Lyons. His heart was buried anno 1274, before St. Oswald's altar. He was succeeded by

32. Richard de London† who was elected anno 1273, in the 60th year of his age, and governing here about 22 years and an half died anno 1295, and was buried in the north part of the church. This abbat, when sacristary, erected the great steeple wherein the bells hang, and gave two bells which were called Les Londres. In his time Will. Parys, prior, built the Lady's chapell.

33. Will. de Woodford,† a man of excellent

* Pat. 2. Ed. I. Gunton, p. 35. † Gunton, p. 37. ‡ Ibid. p. 38.

parts and great diligence, succeeded anno, 1295. He died in the fourth year of his government, and lyeth buried in the south aisle of the church near the choir. He gave lands to this monastery, and added much to its buildings. He was succeeded anno 1299, by

34. Godfrey of Croyland,* who died anno 1321, and was here buried at the upper end of the choir. He was very liberal to all that were benefactors to this abbey. He entertained the king here twice, and two cardinals, and other persons of note, making them presents at those times. He made several additions to the buildings of this monastery, and adorned the church, none of which remains except the gatehouse, over which was the chamber called the knights chamber. The monies expended by this abbat for church ornaments, lands pur-

* Gunton, p. 39.

chased to this abbey, and for gifts to several persons amounted to 3646*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* He was succeeded by

35. Adam de Boothbie * a monk here, who died in the beginning of his eighteenth year anno 1338, and was buried between the choir and the altar with a Latin epitaph.

36. Henry de Morcot † succeeded, and was installed 7th of the Ides of February anno 1338. After he had governed 15 years he died anno 1353, and was buried betwixt the choir and the great altar near his predecessor.

37. Robert de Ramsey ‡ succeeded him anno 1354, and governed eight years. He died anno 1361, and was succeeded the same year, or as some say the year after by

38. Henry de Overton § who died anno 1391,

* Gunton, p. 42. † Ibid. p. 46. ‡ Ibid. p. 48.
§ Ibid.

in the 30th year of his government, and was succeeded the same year by

39. Nicholas Elmstow,* who died anno 1396, in the fifth year of his government, and was succeeded by

40. William Genge† who was the first mitred abbat here. He governed 12 years, and dying anno 1408, was buried between the choir and the altar with a Latin epitaph. He was succeeded the same year by

41. John Deeping,‡ who resigned anno 1438. after he had governed 30 years, accepting a corrodie for life. He died 5 Dec. anno 1439, and was buried at the upper end of the choir at the left hand of his predecessors Godfrey de Croyland and William Genge with a Latin inscription.

42. Richard Ashton§ succeeded anno 1438.

* Gunton, p. 49. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. p. 50. § Ibid.

He governed 33 years, and resigning 27 June anno 1471, was succeeded by

43. William Ramsey* a monk of this place, who was installed Aug. the first, anno 1471. He contributed with John Maldon towards the brazen standard with a displayed eagle on the top, which is still extant in the church and serveth for the Bible to lie upon for the reading the lessons. On one of the tops is a Latin distich. He died anno 1496, when he had governed about 25 years, and was interred at the upper end of the body of the church with a Latin inscription.

44. Robert Kirton† succeeded anno 1496. He erected the goodly building at the end of the church now commonly known by the name of the new building, wherein he placed three altars opposite to three pair of stairs descend-

* Gunton, p. 53. † Ibid. p. 55.

ing from the back of the great altar. He built a chamber in his dwelling house, calling it Heaven-gate chamber. It is still extant, and retains its name to this day. He made that goodly bow window in his great hall, which looks over the cloyster. He set up in the church the rood-loft now standing at the entrance into the choir. He set up the gate leading to the deanery which is yet standing. He beautified the chapel of St. Mary with pictures and gilded work. When he had governed about 32 years he died anno 1528, and was buried in the said chapell, and was succeeded the same year by

45. John Chambers,* who was the last abbat. He surrendered the abbey to the king anno 1539, and had a pension of 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per an. assigned him. Soon after

* Gunton, p. 57.

K. Henry VIII. made the abbey an episcopal see, appointing by dotation, dated 4 Sep. anno 1541, the said John Chambers the first bishop, who was * consecrated 23 Oct. anno 1541. He died about the month of Dec. anno 1556, and was buried in this cathedral.

* Godwin de Præs. p. 594.

VIEW OF THE INTERIOR PART OF THE
REMAINS OF THE SOUTH CLOISTER OF
PETERBOROUGH MINSTER.

The archway in the wall of the south side, on the site of these cloisters, has been stopped up, and the lower part of the pier destroyed: the architrave is edged with two rows of quarter circles placed alternately; the enrichment is of the plainest kind, and is a proper introduction to the long train of Saxon decoration.

In the gateway entering into the close the decorations are peculiar, and the whole work appears to have been built over a Saxon archway, which archway probably was the remains of a gateway standing here, prior to the present one. The openings for light and



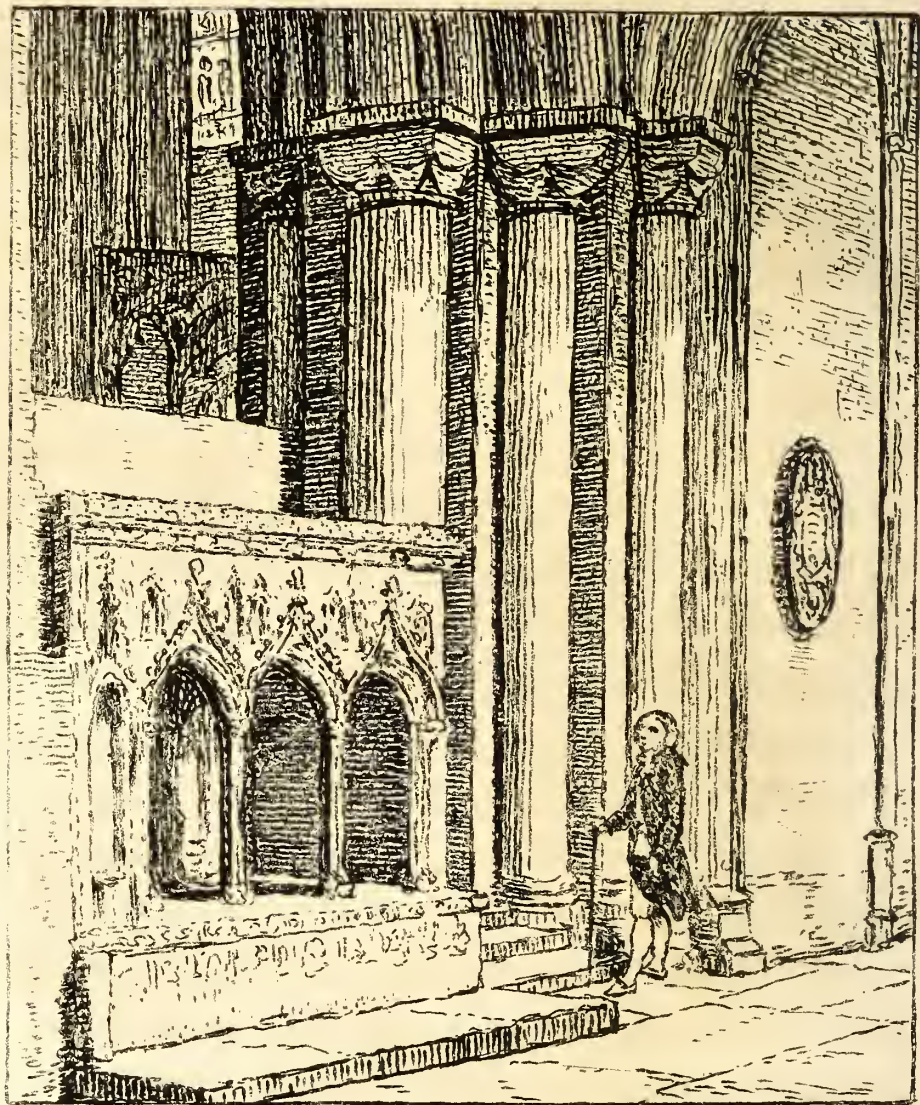
View of the interior part of the remains of the south cloister of
Peterborough Minster.

Sketch'd 1750, Engraved & Pub.^d April 1st 1786 by J. Carter Woodcut by S. West.

annoyance to an enemy are few and narrow, the battlements partly are destroyed; the front being the exterior of the gateway, and overlooking the city, presents an aspect of defence, while in the interior front, the window is unguarded, of an extensive and magnificent dimension. The several elevations of mansions, gateways, &c. exhibit an air of variety and stateliness consonant with the sublime religious structure to which they are attached. On mature and unprejudiced reflection bestowed on this view, it must, or will at some future period, be allowed, that in every class of edifices constructed by our ancient architects, an universal splendor was diffused, not in that passing system pursued at this hour by building for a term of sixty or ninety-nine years, but in a term for ages, to let posterity know, how they flourished amidst architectural science and architectural pomp. Fate, by man's power,

has swept away much of this throughout the land, and has left also much to prove this position as most true.

From the many beautiful remains in the walls of the four sides of this cloister, the demolition of the whole of this perambulatory erection must be regretted, which the history of the church shows to have been the most splendid in the kingdom. The entrance is in the principal parts of the pointed style, while its first arch and architrave are fine specimens of Saxon work. The bases of the columns are buried in the ground; notwithstanding the mixture of styles here displayed, there is a certain air of grandeur in the doorway peculiar to itself.



View of the tomb where Mary Queen of Scots was first buried
in the south aisle of the Choir of Peterborough Minster.

Sketch'd 1777, Engraved & Pub^d April 1.st 1786. by J. Carter Wood & W. G. W.

VIEW OF THE TOMB WHERE MARY QUEEN
OF SCOT'S WAS FIRST BURIED, IN THE
SOUTH AISLE OF THE CHOIR OF PETER-
BOROUGH MINSTER.

Mary Queen of Scots was executed upon the eighth day of February, 1586; eighteen years after her first arrival in England; the particulars of which being so well known it is not necessary to give an account of them here. The following description of the funeral of Mary Queen of Scots is extracted from Bishop Patrick's edition of Gunton's History of the church of Peterborough.

“ Upon Tuesday the first of August, were the funerals appointed to be celebrated for the Scottish Queen in the cathedral church of

Peterborough, and accordingly there were sent thither from the court, the queen's household officers, to make preparations for the diet, Mr. Donel and Mr. Cox, and for the funeral offices, Mr. Fortescue, master of the great wardrobe. The heralds came down three or four days before, and appointed (together with the bishop and the dean) the place for the body to be interred, which was devised over against the lying of Queen Katherine, near to the tomb of John, last abbot, and first bishop of that church. There was a rich hearse erected above the first step of the choir, near to the place of the burial, and the whole choir and church were hung with black. Upon Sunday night, the thirtieth of July, the body was brought by torch-light from the Castle of Fotheringhay, (where it had lain since the time of execution, being the eighth of February before) by garter king at arms, and other heralds, with some

number of horse in a chariot made on purpose, covered with black velvet, and adorned with her ensigns accordingly, between one and two of the clock in the night; where attended for it, before the church, the Bishop of Peterborough, and the dean of the Cathedral church, the master of the wardrobe, Clarencieux king at arms, and divers as well of her majesty's servants, as other persons. There came with the body, six of the Scottish train; as Melvin master of her household, and physician, and others. The body with the closures weighed nine hundred weight, which being carried and attended orderly by the said persons, was committed to the ground, in the vault appointed, and immediately the vault was covered, saving a small hole left open for the staves to be broken into. There was at that time not any offices of the church-service done, the bishop being ready to have executed therein, but it

was by all that were present, as well Scottish as others thought good, and agreed, that it should be done, at the day and time of solemnity. Upon Monday afternoon, came to Peterborough, all the lords and ladies, and other assistants appointed, and at the bishop's palace was prepared a great supper for them, where all at one table supped in the great chamber, being hung with black, where was a State set on the right side thereof, of purple velvet. Upon Tuesday morning, the chief mourners, lords and ladies, and other assistants, being ready, about ten of the clock they marched from the hall of the bishop's palace, as followeth:—

The Countess of Bedford, Chief Mourner.

The Earl of Rutland.

The Earl of Lincoln.

The Countess of Rutland.

The Countess of Lincoln.

The Bishop of Peterborough.

The Bishop of Lincoln.

Lord Dudley, Lord Chamberlain.

Lord S. John, of Basing, Lord Steward.

Lord Willoughby of Parham.

Lord Compton.

Lord Morduant.

The Dean of Peterborough.

Lady Morduant.

Lady Talbot.

Lady Dudley.

Lady S. John of Basing.

Lady S. John of Bletshoe.

Lady Mary Savel.

Lady Cecil.

Lady Montague.

Lady Nowel.

Lady Mannors.

Mrs. Allington, as a Lady.

Eight Scottish Gentlewomen.

Sir Thomas Cecil

Sir Thomas Mannors.
Sir Edward Mountague.
Sir George Hastings.
Sir Richard Knightly.
Sir Andrew Nowel.
Sir George Savel
Sir James Harrington.
Mr. John Manners, as a Knight.
Eighteen Scottish Gentlemen.
Divers Esquires with Gentlemen.
Two Kings at Arms { Garter.
 { Clarencieux.
Five Heralds at Arms.
An hundred Poor Women.

The solemnity being settled, the prebends and the choir, which received them at the church-door, sung an anthem, the Scottish all saving Mr. Melvin departed and would not tarry at sermons or ceremonies. After the sermon, which was preached by the Bishop of

Lincoln, the offering of the chief mourner and hatchments were received by the Bishop of Peterborough, and the offerings of the rest by the dean, the officers breaking their staves, and casting them into the vault upon the coffin ; and so they departed to the bishop's house, where was a great feast appointed accordingly ; the concourse of people was of many thousands, and after dinner the nobles departed away, every one towards his own home.

This relation was attested in a church register, by Dean Fletcher, himself subscribing his name thereunto. After that the body of the queen had rested in this place the space of twenty-five years, her son, King James, being minded to remove it to Westminster, wrote a letter to the church of Peterborough, signifying his wish that as he had caused a monument to be put up, in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of his dear mother, he did not think it proper

that her monument and her body should be in different places, and desired them to give up the body to the care of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, which was accordingly done on the eleventh of October following, in the year of our Lord 1612, and translated to Westminster.

A curious anecdote is related in the same book concerning the execution of the unfortunate Mary, after her death: "The executioner that went about to pluck off her stockings, found her little dog crept under her coat, which being put from thence, went and laid himself down betwixt her head and body, and being besmeared with blood, was caused to be washed, as were other things whereon any blood was."





South east view of Easington church, near Peterborough.

Sketched 1780, Engraved & Published April 1st 1786, by J. Carter, Wood S. West, &c.

SOUTH EAST VIEW OF CASTOR CHURCH,
NEAR PETERBOROUGH.

Castor or Castre, is situated on the Nyne, which on the south divides it from Huntingdonshire. From the Roman coins, and other pieces of antiquity, which have been discovered in the Lordship, as well as from the name itself, it is evident that the Romans had here a station or settlement; Mr. Camden conjectures that here was the ancient city of Durobrivæ, which stood on both sides of the river, by the Saxons called Dormencester. In the cellar of a public-house, two feet from the floor, is a piece of tessellated pavement, called by the people of the house, a Roman table, projecting from the wall, three feet and a half long, and about two feet broad. In Castre lordship are still to be

seen the vestiges of two ancient highways; the forty foot way, leading to Stamford and Long Ditch, by Lolham bridges, through West Deeping into Lincolnshire; these are branches of the old Ermin Street way, which here is called Norman-gate. The church, dedicated to St. Kyneburga, consists of a body, north and south aisle, chancel, and cross aisle, from north to south, all covered with lead. In the middle is a broad tower, on which is raised a pyramidal steeple. The embattlements of the tower are curiously wrought, and underneath are two rows, the upper of small pillars, and the lower of the same, mixed with arches running round the square of the tower. The length of the church and chancel is one hundred and fifteen feet, four inches; the breadth of the body and side aisles forty-four feet, six inches. The wooden roof within is ornamented with winged figures, some holding escutcheons, on which

are the cross keys, the arms of the see of Peterborough; and others, holding a church. On the capitals of the pillars near the chancel, in bass-relief, are beasts and men, one with a spear killing a boar. Over the south porch, without the church, in relief, is a half length of a man, with a glory round his head, and a rose on each side.

The register begins in 1538. In 1254, 38 of Hen. III. this rectory, deducting a pension of 100*s.* to the sacrist of Burgh, was rated at fifty-five marks. In 1535, 26 Hen. VIII. the profits of it were valued at 58*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* out of which was deducted, in a pension to the Abbot of Burgh, 100*s.*; in procurations and synodals, 15*s.* 9*d.* After the foundation of the bishoprick, the pension that was paid to the abbot was given to the dean and chapter. The right of patronage was in the abbot and convent of Peterborough, and granted after the

dissolution to the bishop of the diocese. It hath been since held successively in perpetual commendam by the several bishops.

It is situated in the liberty of Peterborough, (formerly in the hundred of Nassaburgh) in the Parish of Castor, a rectory valued in the king's books at 52*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.* holden with the bishoprick. The resident population of this hamlet in 1801, was 475, in 1821 it was 494. The money raised by the parish rates in 1803, was 254*l.* 6*s.* at 3*s.* in the pound. It is 4¾ miles west from Peterborough. "Here was an ancient monastery founded about the middle of the seventh century. It had S. Kyneburga, daughter of King Penda, and wife of Alfred King of the Northumbers for its first governess, and continued till A. D. 1010, when it was destroyed by the Danes."—*Tanner's Not. Mon.*





North west view of Quercus cross, Northampton.

Sketched 1782, Engraved & Pub.^d Sep.^r 1st 1787, by J. Carter College St. West.

NORTH-WEST VIEW OF QUEEN'S CROSS,
NORTHAMPTON.

Queen's Cross was erected by Edward I. to the memory of his Queen Eleanor. It is situated upon a rising ground, on the east side of the London road, rather more than half a mile from Northampton. It is divided into three stories or towers. The first of an octagonal form, is fourteen feet in height. Against four of the sides alternately, on two separate escutcheons, are the arms of Castile and Leon, and those of the County of Ponthieu. The second story of a like shape with the former, is twelve feet in height. In every other side within a niche, is a female figure crowned, about six feet in height, with a canopy over its

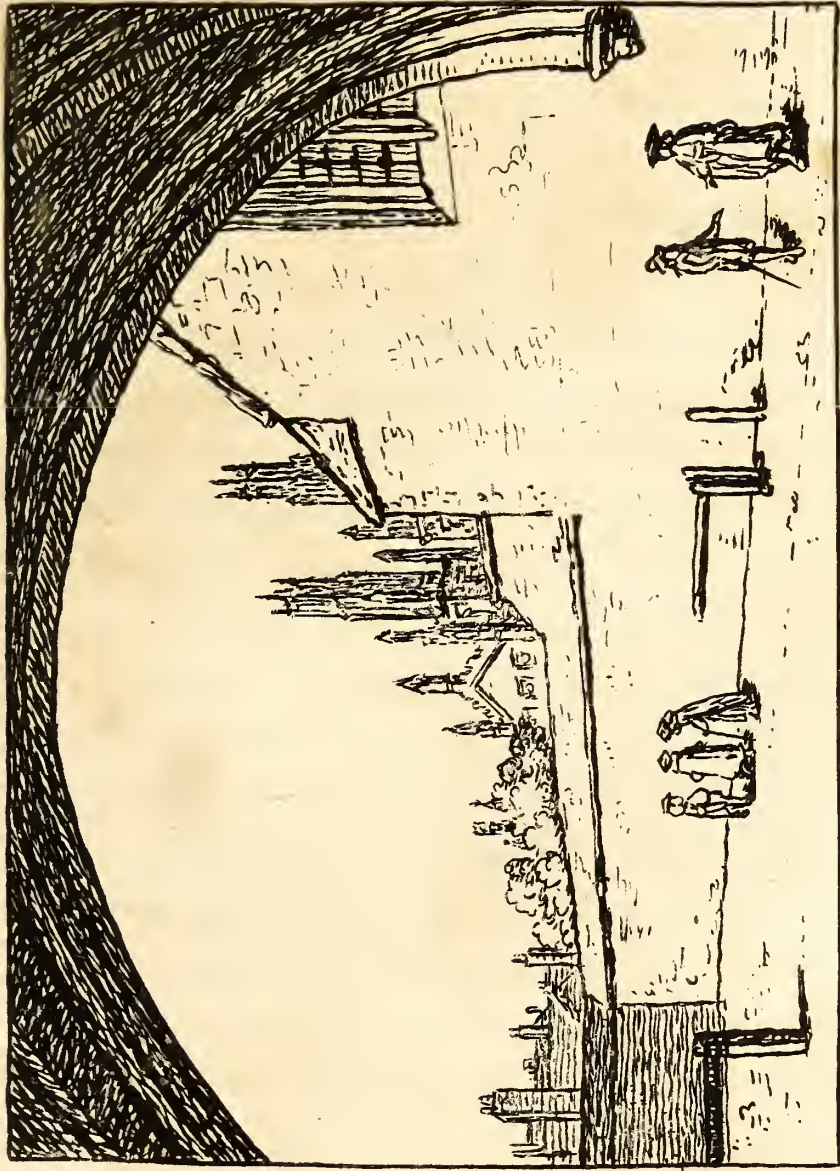
head, and supported by two Gothic pillars. The upper tower is eight feet in height, and hath only four sides, facing the four cardinal points of the compass. On each of these sides is a sun-dial put up in 1712, with an inscription over it. The top is mounted with a cross, three feet in height, and when added, the whole was repaired by the order of the bench of justices, in 1713. On the western side of the lowest story, and fronting the road, are the arms of Great Britain, carved in stone, with an inscription beneath them on a square tablet of white marble.

The ascent to the cross is with seven steps. Queen Eleanor died in 1290, at Hareby near Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire; and crosses were built to her memory at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Northampton, Stony-Stratford, Dunstaple, St. Albans, Waltham, London, and Westminster, upon the

places where her hearse rested. Near the cross several Roman coins, and particularly one of Nero, in silver, have been found in ploughing.—*Bridge's Northamptonshire.*

VIEW OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

It is situated in the High Street in the parish of Saint Mary the Virgin. It was founded by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury; the buildings of the college which are all of fair free-stone, were erected at the first foundation thereof, and hath had since added these:—1st. the cloisters; 2nd. the lodgings belonging to the chaplains and clerks, joining to the north cloister; 3rd. the fair pile of building of free stone standing at the farther end of the common walks on the north side of the college, containing two rooms, with chambers over them, finished in 1675, towards the building of which, Roger Gillingham Esq. sometime clerk, gave 250*l.* and the college added to it 200*l.* or more to finish it; 4th.



View of All-Soul's College taken from the gate of New College,
Oxford.

Sketch'd 1785, Engrav'd & Publ'd Jan^y 1. 1791, by J. Carter Hamilton
at Hyde Park Corner.



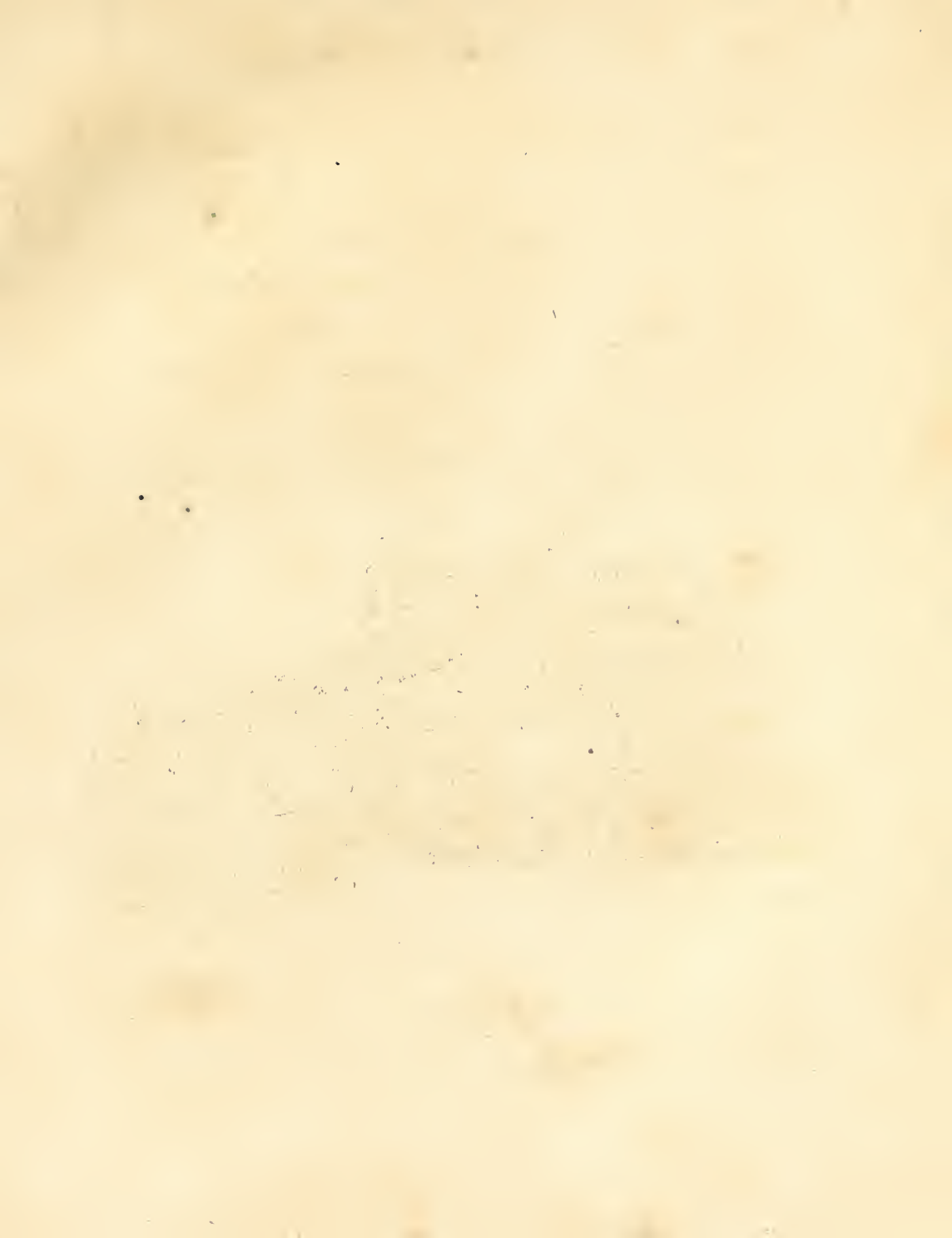
the addition to the warden's lodgings on the east side of those built in the founder's time, were erected, it is supposed, by Dr. Hoveden, the first married warden, at the college charge. In subsequent times these lodgings received considerable improvements. In 1606, a study, &c. was built, and in Warden Hoveden's time, he added a garden to them, which garden was some time the Rose Inn. On the lower gateway, under these lodgings fronting the High Street are the college arms—three garbs—an annulet, for difference. In the dining-room are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, Chichele, and Hoveden. These continued to be the habitation of the warden till the beginning of the last century. In 1703 Dr. George Clarke, sometime fellow, intending to build a house for his own residence, agreed with the college, that, upon condition of their granting him a spot of ground within the limits of it,

the reversion of the house after his death should remain to the college. Several spots of ground were in contemplation, but at last the college, by a help of a benefaction of 200*l.* given for that purpose by Ralph Snow, Esq. treasurer of the household at Lambeth Palace and registry of the diocese of Canterbury, purchased a house adjoining to the old lodgings of one Joanna Frye, for 190*l.*—10*l.* more being given to the tenant for his removal.

The north or new quadrangle was built at the beginning of the last century at the expence of several generous benefactors; it is 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth, having the library on the north, and the chapel and hall on the south; the cloisters on the west, and the common room and other apartments, and two Gothic towers on the east; the building between the hall and the tower was in a great measure erected by the liberality

of Sir N. Lloyd, knight, sometime fellow; for this purpose he gave the income of his fellowship, which amounted to 150*l.* and also 1200*l.*; the other benefactions amounted to 560*l.* The tower and staircase adjoining to it on the north, was built by the Hon. William Steuart, third son of James Fifth, Earl of Galloway. The building between that and the library was undertaken by the celebrated Philip Duke of Wharton, who agreed with certain architects for the sum of 1183*l.* to complete it; but the duke dying in circumstances much involved, it was with great difficulty, and not till many years after his death, that the debt was totally recovered. The cloister and gateway on the west side was finished by the contributions of the Honourable Dodington Greville, Lord Carlton, Dr. Hill, Thomas Palmer, Esq. of Fairfield in Somerset; and Sir Peter Mews, knight. The hall or refectory at the east end

of the chapel was erected at the same time, when the rest of the college was built; this being pulled down, the present hall was built by the contributions of many who had been members of the college, with the addition of a very considerable sum by the society itself; it was began in the year 1729, under the inspection and according to a plan approved by Dr. Clark, who was himself a principal benefactor to the work, giving the wainscoat, together with the chimney-piece. The room is ornamented with a large piece of sacred history, representing the finding the law, and King Josiah rending his robe, painted by Sir James Thornhill, given by Mr. Palmer, also three following portraits, by the same hand, Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, and founder of the college; Christopher Codrington, Esq. founder of the New Library; and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, knight.





North east view of Tickenocote church. Rutlandshire.
(near Stamford.)

Sketch'd 1780, Engr'd & Pub.^d April 1. 1786, by J. Carter Wood West.

NORTH-EAST VIEW OF TICKENCOTE CHURCH,
RUTLANDSHIRE, NEAR STAMFORD.

This church was rebuilt in 1792, at the expense of Elizabeth Wingfield, spinster, great aunt of John Wingfield, Esq. the present patron; several attempts to represent it as it appeared before the last-mentioned period, have been made in drawings and engravings. Mr. Gough, in his *British Topography*, (vol. ii. p. 174.) says, “Dr. Stukely shewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1741, nine drawings of Tickencote church, near Stamford;” that he, Mr. Gough, had four of these drawings and a view of the village, and that we were to “hope for very exact views of this curious building from Mr. Pennant.” And in the last edition of Camden’s *Britannia*, Mr. Gough has, amongst

his engravings, given an elevation of the east front, an elevation of the south side of the chancel, a view (from the chancel) of the arch which separates the nave from the chancel, and the ichnography of the chancel; all from Dr. Stukely's drawings. The church in its present state forms a cross, of which the nave is the west end; the chancel is the east end; the entrance or porch of the church is the south transept, and the staircase to the belfry, and to the room over the vaulted roof, is the north transept. The internal length of the chancel is 22 feet 10 inches, and the breadth 17 feet in the clear. The internal length of the nave is 38 feet 2 inches, and the breadth 21 feet 5½ inches in the clear. The external length of the church and chancel is 68 feet 4 inches, including the transepts, which are closed from the nave. The external width at the nave is 27 feet 6 inches; at the transepts 50 feet, and

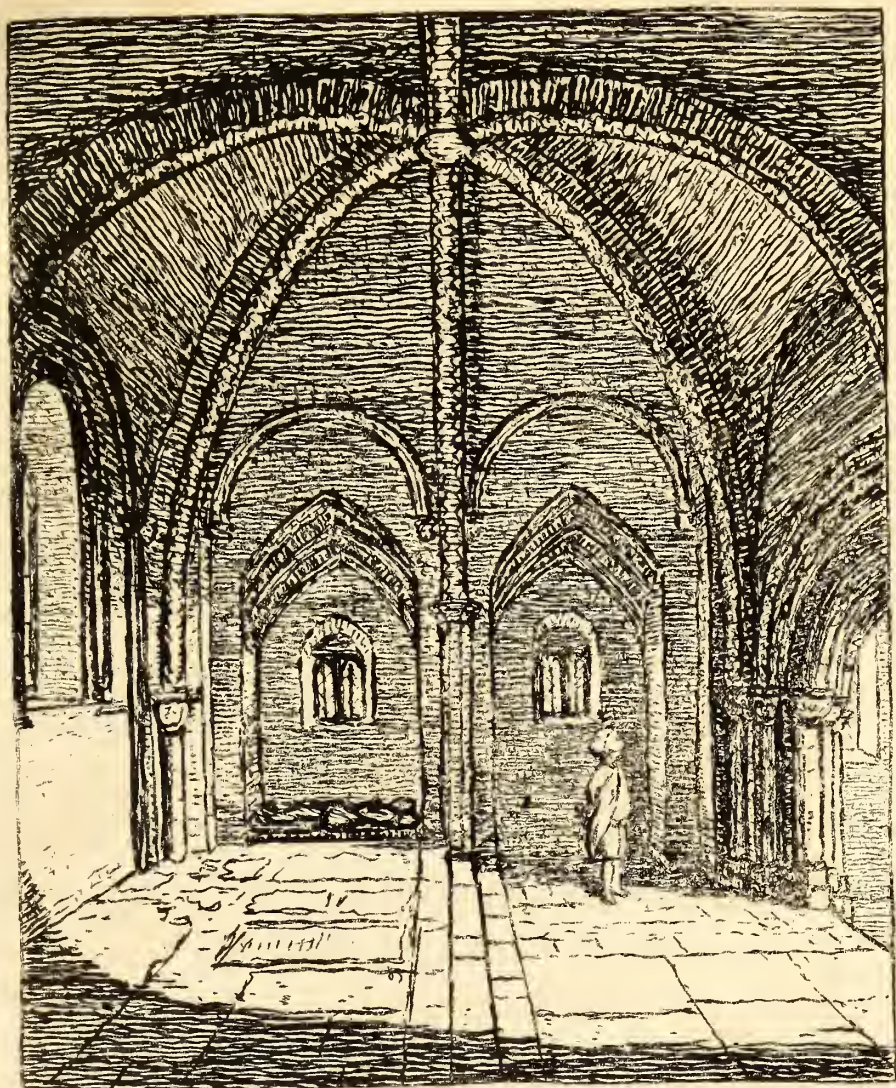
at the chancel 26 feet 6 inches. There are two bells, which hang in a tower, (too much like a dove-cote) over the porch. Over the door at the entrance is this inscription.

Eliz. Wingfield with that true sense of religion and reverence for her maker, which ever distinguished her life, rebuilt this church in the year 1792. She died July 14th. 1794, aged 87 years and her remains are here deposited.

The resident population of this parish in 1801 was 98, in 1821 it was 126; the money raised by the parish rates in 1803, was 55*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.* at 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. It is 10 miles E. by S. from Oakham, and 3 miles N. W. by W. from Stamford in Lincolnshire.

SOUTH VIEW IN THE CHANCEL OF
TICKENCOTE CHURCH.

This church exhibits evident marks of great antiquity. Mr. Gough in his *British Topography*, says that Dr. Stukeley supposed it to be the oldest church now remaining in England, and that it was built by Peada, son of Penda, King of Mercia, about the year 746, it is a rectory valued in the king's books at *6l. 5s. 8d.* the advowson was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of Osweston in Leicestershire, who in the 28th of Edward I. presented to it; and Sir Britius Daneys, then lord of the manor pretending a right to it, presented William his son; he however revoked his presentation. The following account of this place is given by



South view in the chancel of Tickenhoe church.

Sketch'd 1780, Engrav'd & Pub.^d April 11, 1786, by J. Carter Wood Sc^t. West.

Wright, in his History and Antiquities of Rutlandshire.

Tickencote lies in the east hundred; at the Conqueror's survey Grimbaldus held of the Countess Judith three hides, bating one bovat, in Tichecote; the arable land was six carucates; in demesne one, eight sockmen, twelve villains, and one cottager; all possessing five carucates, here also was one mill of twenty-four shillings, and twelve acres of meadow, formerly valued at thirty shillings, and then at fifty.

In the reign of Edward II. Britius Daneys was lord of this manor; which Britius Daneys was one of those eminent persons in this county who in the 29th Edward I. received the king's writ of summons to attend him at Berwick upon Tweed, well fitted with horse and arms from thence to march against the Scots.

In the 18th of Edward III. Roger Daneys did release to Roland Daneys his brother, and to his heirs all his right in the manor of Tickencote, and in all such lands which did at any time belong to Britius Daneys in Empingham,

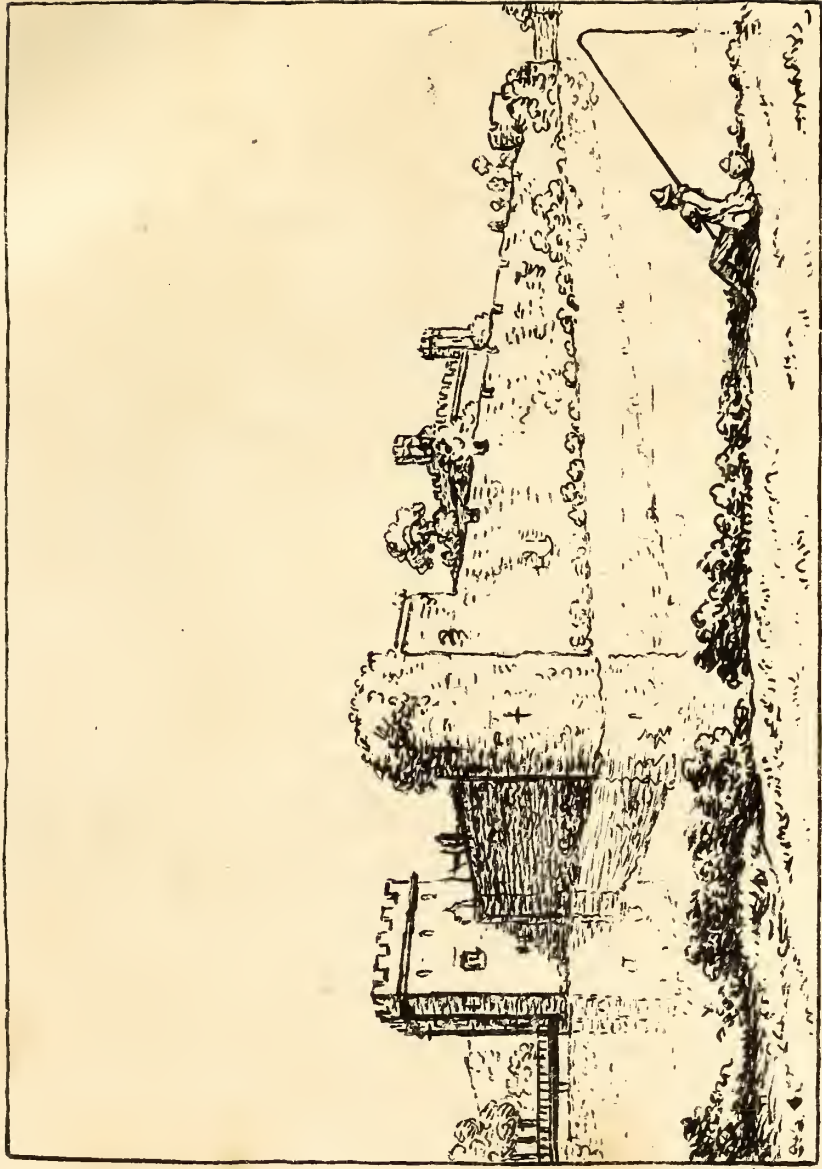
In the 10th Henry IV. it was found that John Daneys, son and heir of John Daneys, held of the king, the manor of Tickencote, in the county of Rotel, by the service of one knight's fee; and two carucates of land, with the appurtenances in horum (i. e. horn) in the said county by the sixth part of a knight's fee. In the 5th of Edward VI. John Campynet and his wife obtained license to alienate the manor. of Tickencote in the county of Rutland, to John Bevercots and John Foxton, and their heirs to the use of the said John Campynet, &c. Which manor was held of the king in capite, by knights service, but of later

times a younger branch of the Wingfields of Upton in the County of Northampton, became lords of this manor.

NORTH-WEST VIEW OF THE OUTSIDE OF
THE BISHOP'S PALACE AT WELLS.

The members of this cathedral are a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, sub-dean, three archdeacons, forty-nine prebendaries, four priest vicars, eight lay vicars, or singing men, an organist, six choristers, a sub treasurer, a sacrist, a master Of the choristers, with about six other officers, viz. vergers, sextons, &c.

This city, which has separate jurisdiction, was incorporated in the reign of Richard the First. The charter was afterwards confirmed by King John, who erected this city into a free borough and granted the citizens a free market on Sundays, and a fair on the feast of St. Andrew, St. Catherine's day, the Invention



North west view of the outside of the Bishop's palace, at Wells.

Sketch'd 1784 Engraved & Pub'd Jan. 1791, by J. Carter Hamilton & Hyde
Park Corner.

of the Holy Cross, and the morrow of St. John the Baptist. The corporation at that time was styled, "The master and commonalty of the borough of Wells;" but when it was re-incorporated, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was styled, "The mayor master and burgesses of the city of Wells." It is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, sixteen common-councilmen, a town-clerk, and other officers; it sends two members to parliament, the mayor is the returning officer.

This city is very agreeably situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills, which shelter it to the north, while large and fruitful fields extend themselves towards the south. It was called Wells from the springs that abounded all over it. The city, though small, is neat and populous; the streets are clean and commodious; the cathedral, and St. Cuthbert's church, with their rising towers, give it an air of dignity and

grandeur and deeply impress the religious visitant with feelings of piety and veneration.

In the reign of Henry the First, John de Villula, a native of Tours, on his election to this bishopric, transferred the see to Bath, since which time the two sees have been united. The population of this town, in 1801, was 4505, in 1821 it was 5888.





View in the inside [looking west] of the court yard of the Bishop's palace,
at Wells.

Sketchd 1784, Engraved & Pub^d Jan^y 1791, by J. Carter Hamilton & Hyde-
Park Corner.

VIEW OF THE INSIDE OF THE COURT YARD
OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE AT WELLS.

The bishop's palace* is a noble structure, having an august and venerable appearance, and much resembling the mansions of the ancient military barons; its walls encompass seven acres of ground, and are flanked by redoubts and half-moons; a deep moat supplied with water from St. Andrew's well, surrounds the whole, and over it, on the north side, is a bridge and stately gate-house serving as an enclosure to the extensive court or ballium. On the east side of this court is the dwelling-house, containing several large and handsome

* Collinson's Somerset.

apartments with a chapel. On the south side of the court, nearly opposite the entrance, stood the great hall, now in ruins, having been demolished by fanatic plunderers, two centuries ago, for the sake of the lead and other materials, and never since re-edified. Leland tells us that this apartment was exceeding fair; its length was one hundred and twenty feet, its breadth nearly seventy, and it had a handsome arched porch with a vault and chamber over it. Many bishops have been the makers of this place as it is now.

In 704, Ina, King of the West-Saxons, founded a collegiate church here, to the honour of St. Andrew. In 766, Keneulf, King of the West-Saxons, gave to this church many estates in this neighbourhood; we read thus, “I, Keneulf, King of the West-Saxons, for the love of God and on account of certain vexation of our Cornish enemies, (which shall not be

here particularized) do, with the consent of my bishops and nobles, give, in all humility, to the apostle and servant of God, St. Andrew, a portion of land, to wit, as much as eleven tenants occupy near the river called Welve, to the increase of the monastery situated by the spring called Wieleled."

In the same state did this religious seminary continue to subsist till the year 905, when it was erected into a bishop's see, and nearly the whole of the county of Somerset assigned to the incumbent as his diocese and seat of his jurisdiction.

SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF THE DEANERY AT
WELLS.

The deanery which is a large and handsome house, was built by Dean Gunthorp, who entertained in it King Henry VII. in his return from the west of England In allusion to the founder's name several large guns carved in stone are seen pointed through the wall of the building.—*Collinson's Somerset.*

DEANS OF WELLS.

Ivo, 1150.

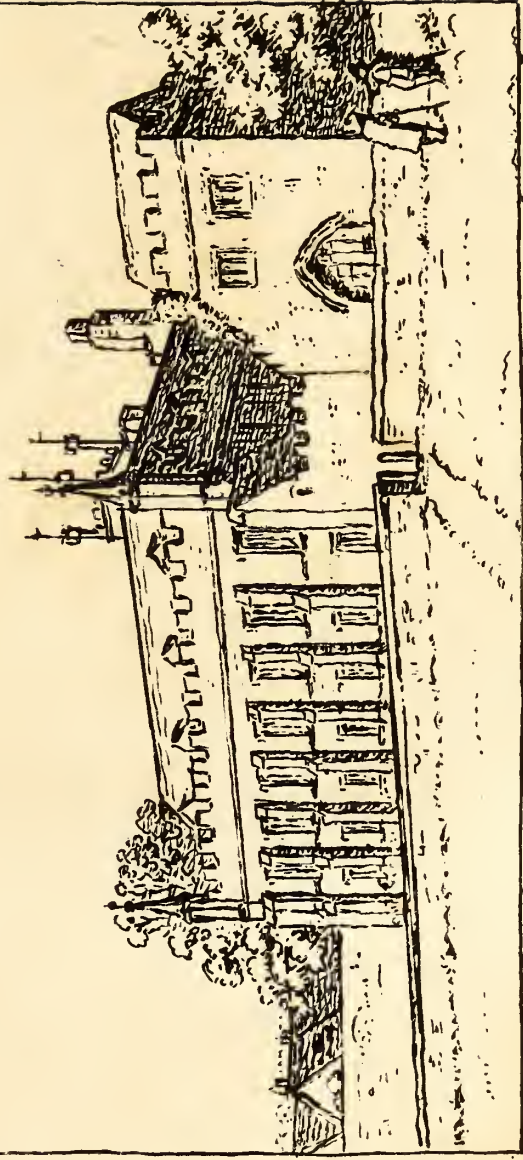
R. de Spakeston, 1160.

Alexander, 1180

Lionius, 1205.

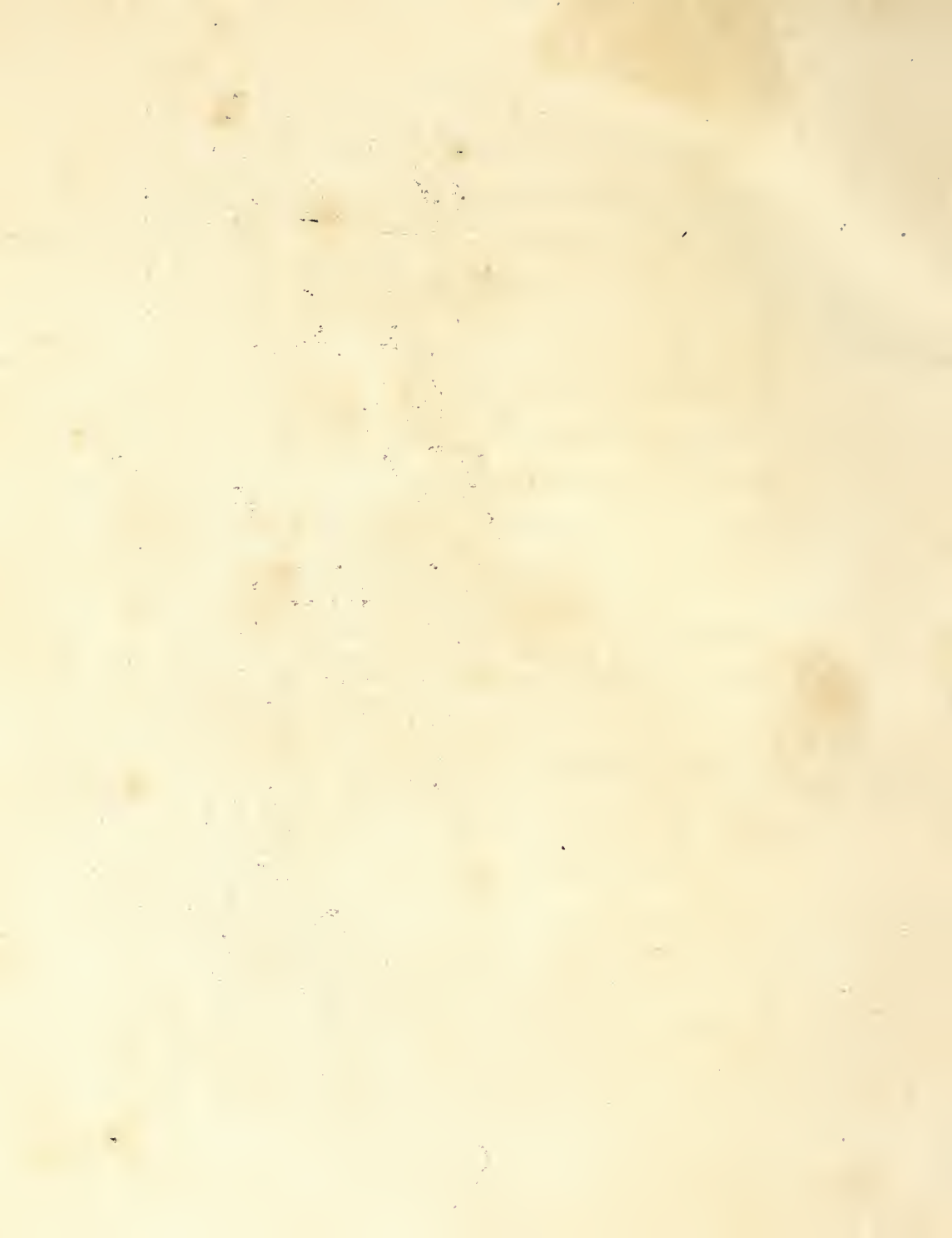
Ralph de Lechlade, 1218.

Peter de Ciceter, 1220.



South east view of the Deanry, at Wells.

pp. 178A, Engraved by Pub. Jan. 1791, by J. Carter & Hamiltons.



William de Merton, 1236.
Johannes Saracenus, 1241.
Giles de Bridport, 1253.
Edward de la Knoll, 1256.
Thomas de Button, 1284.
William Burnell, 1292.
W. de Haselshaw, 1295
Henry de Husee, 1302.
John de Godeleghe, 1305.
Richard de Bury, 1332.
Wibert de Littleton, 1334.
Walter de London, 1335.
John de Carlton, 1350.
Stephen de Pympele, 1361.
John Fordham, 1378.
Thomas de Sudbury, 1381.
Nicholas Slake, 1396.
Henry Beaufort, 1397.
Thomas Tuttebury, 1401
Thomas Stanley, 1402.

Richard Courtney, 1410.
Thomas Karwiche, 1413.
Walter Metfort, 1413.
John Stafford, 1423.
John Forest, 1425.
Nicholas Carent, 1446.
William Witham, 1467.
John Gunthorp, 1472.
William Cosyn, 1498.
Thomas Winter, 1526.
Richard Woolman, 1529.
Thomas Cromwell, 1537.
William Fitz William, 1540.
John Goodman, 1548.
William Turner, 1550.
Robert Weston, 1570.
Valentine Dale, 1574.
John Herbert, 1589.
Benjamin Heydon, 1602.
Richard Meridith, 1607.

Ralph Barlow, 1621.

George Warburton, 1631.

Walter Raleigh, 1641.

Deanery vacant fourteen years.

Robert Creighton, 1660.

Ralph Bathurst, 1670.

William Graham, 1704.

Matthew Brailsford, 1713.

Isaac Maddox, 1733.

John Harris, 1736.

Samuel Creswicke, 1739.

Lord Francis Seymour, 1766.

George W. Lukin, 1799.

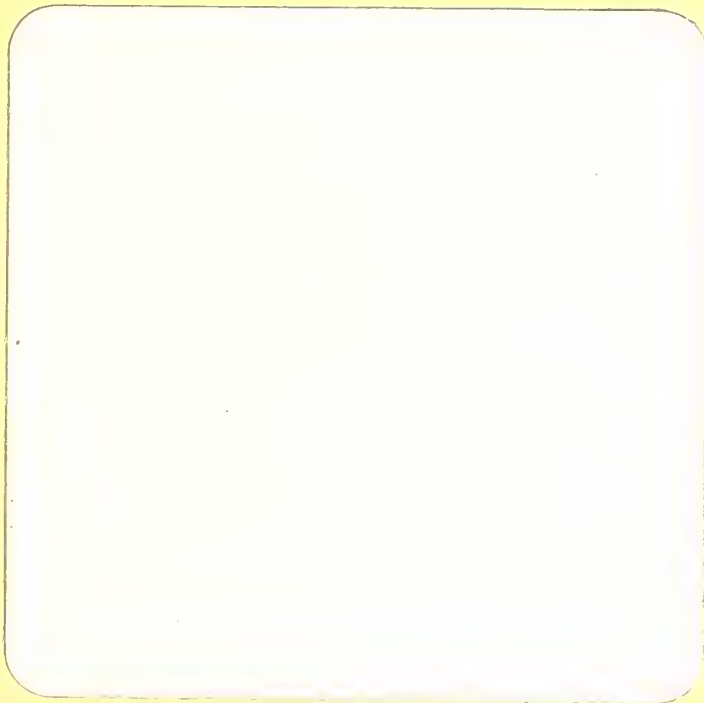
Hon. H. Ryder, Bp. of Gloucester, 1812

END OF VOL. III.

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